# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

## REBEL ARMY LOSSES.

### Corn from the Mississippi Valley.

We take the following paragraphs from the Mobile *Register* of September 5:—

A MOURNFUL PRE-EMINENCE.

Of 57,895 deaths in the Confederate army up to June 1, 1864, among the soldiers from Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, the greatest loss, 9506, falls to the share of Georgia, the losses of the other States ranging as follows:—Alabama, 8987; North Carolina, 8261; Texas, 6377; Virginia, 5913; Mississippi, 5367; South Carolina, 4511; Louisiana, 3039; Arkansas, 1948; Florida, 1119.

CONFEDERATE SUPPLIES.

Montgomery, September 3.—We mentioned some time since that Major Noble, the Confederate States agent, had bought some five hundred thousand bushels of corn in the valley of the Mississippi. It is just pouring into our city, and with huge amounts here before, it would look as if some modern Joseph had been inspired to collect and store up provision against the time of famine. We have seen more corn during our sojourn in this city than in all our lifetimes before. And notwithstanding the immense quantities sent forward to our armies, it absolutely looks as if there were no end to it. Like the widow's store of oil and meal, using does not diminish the quantity.

This morning I went through the Confederate Shoe Shop lately established among us. We found some forty odd hands turning out daily from 100 to 120 pairs of good sewed shoes. There is a sewing machine in the establishment which puts on the soles substantially. The operator told me that he could sew from fifteen to twenty pairs per hour if they were cut and fixed for him.

### SUCCESSFUL GUNBOAT RAID

**Expedition to Lake Fausse Pointe and Bayou Pigeon—Capture of Twenty-one Horses, Arms, Saddles, Sugar, &c., from the Rebels.**

Brashear City, La., September 10.—Information having been received here on the 6th instant that the Rebels in the vicinity of Grand Lake were unusually active, the United States gunboat *Carrabassett*, No. 49, commanded at that time by Acting Master L. S. Fickett, was ordered to make a tour of observation through the lakes and bayous in that vicinity.

He first proceeded to Lake Fausse Pointe, where he surprised a Rebel picket, killed four of their horses, and destroyed a large new flatboat, which was strongly braced with iron, and evidently prepared for the transportation of heavy ordnance. After a thorough search through that region, he returned on the next day as far as the mouth of Bayou Pigeon, up which he proceeded on the 8th, after passing through about three miles of the bayou (which is so narrow that the trees in some places grazed the boat on both sides at the same time), he suddenly discovered a squad of about fifteen Rebel soldiers, busily engaged in crossing captured horses, some of the men being at the time in boats, others perfectly naked, leading the horses by tether ropes out to the deep water, where they were taken in tow by the boats and swam across.

Fire was immediately opened upon this party, from the bow guns of the boat, and a more ludicrous scramble is seldom witnessed than took place among the Johnny Rebs at that time. However, owing to the narrowness of the water, all escaped but one, who was captured and brought to this place, together with twenty-one good horses, six muskets, ten saddles, two hogsheads of sugar, and three barrels of molasses; also, several suits of clothing, which the owner can have by calling for. There were also destroyed at this place several skiffs and flats, which had been impressed into the Rebel service.

Captain Fickett was accompanied by Captain D. C. Wyman and two companies of the 11th Wisconsin veteran volunteers, which, as usual, rendered valuable assistance.—*N. O. Times*, 12th.

**The Supply of Cotton Abroad.**

The London *Post* of the 2d inst. gives an interesting digest of a report recently made by their Cotton Supply Association, which very much changes the aspects of the supply, which has been the subject of so much solicitude. It appears that there is no prospect of any supply from Egypt, as the climate has been found unsuitable to the cultivation of the plant, and it has consequently been abandoned. In Algeria, in the same latitude, better results have been obtained. The French Government has stimulated the culture by tempting premiums to induce cultivators to substitute cotton for maize. Last year a million of pounds were produced, and the amount is expected to be quadrupled during the current year. This is all absorbed in the French markets, and the English merchants can receive no benefit from it, except to the extent that it supplies the wants of their French rivals, and keeps them out of the general market.

In Brazil the production is no greater than it was ten years ago, but a higher price must be paid for it—this being an effect of the American war.

The chief sources of supply, therefore, are India and Turkey, from both of which the supply is increasing. Both of these countries have proved themselves to be well adapted for the culture of the cotton plant, and are entering into sharp competition for the supply of the British market, but India is thus far greatly in advance, though having the disadvantage of so much greater distance. Bokara appears to be the most productive district, but it is not a part of British India, and the cotton must be conveyed from thence by an overland route through Russia.

On the whole, the report of the British Association is not so favorable to their efforts to emancipate themselves from the American cotton producers as previous accounts have indicated; they have nevertheless made fair progress in other fields, but cannot for years to come fully supply their wants from them.

### NEWS JOTTINGS.

—New Albany is the first city in Indiana to fill its quota under the last call for troops. It has a surplus of one hundred men.

—Chicory is not only used to flavor coffee, but as a substitute for the article itself. It is almost universally used as such in the chief continental countries, Denmark and the Duchies consuming three millions pounds annually. In Germany ground chicory is made into cakes, and thus sold.

—The physicians who went to Harrisburg, Pa., for the purpose of examining men who claimed exemption from military duty, have sent in their bills at the rate of twenty-five dollars a day, which is regarded as exorbitant; hence a hitch in the payment.

—A quantity of sugar, belonging to the Government, having been stolen from Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburg, and disposed of to a storekeeper in Allegheny city, the thief and the receiver have been arrested, and are to be tried by a military commission.

—A suit has been commenced in Cincinnati by T. H. Foulds against Oliver P. Cobb and others, partners in the grain and hay business and Government contractors, to recover $50,000 for personal damages received by the fall of a bundle of gunny sacks from a window of the building occupied by the defendants.

—The Republicans of the Fifteenth Congressional District, Pa., show a disposition not to vote for Bailey, inasmuch as he comes out in his letter for McClellan. He was originally elected by War Democrats and Republicans, but the latter have had reason to complain that his patronage was all given to the Democrats after the election. This determination is unfortunate, as it must certainly give Glossbrenner the election.

—The Portland (Me.) *Christian Mirror* makes the following statement:—"The gift of $50,000 to Bowdoin College by Professor H. H. Boody, of New York, was made on the following conditions:—That the college shall be decidedly orthodox in its management and teaching; that it shall be as decidedly Congregational as Yale, Dartmouth, and Amherst; that the term 'Orthodox Congregational' shall be defined in writing and put on record; that the trustees, overseers, and professors, or a majority of them, shall be decided Congregationalists, and satisfactory to the denomination in the State."

## THIRD EDITION

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

## OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

## Victory in the Valley.

### SHERIDAN DEFEATS EARLY.

### Occupation of Winchester.

### REBEL GENERALS RHODES AND GORDON KILLED.

### 2500 Prisoners Taken.

### Five Guns and Nine Flags Captured.

### 5000 Rebels Left Dead and Wounded on the Field.

### SMALL UNION LOSS.

### DEATH OF THE BRAVE GEN. RUSSELL.

### Union Generals Upton, Chapman, and McIntosh Wounded.

### REBELS RETREAT DOWN THE VALLEY AT NIGHT.

### Enemy's Dead and Wounded in our Hands.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Washington, September 20, 9:30 P. M.—To Major-General Dix, New York.—General Sheridan attacked Early, fought a great battle, and won a splendid victory. Over 2500 prisoners were captured, nine battle-flags, and five pieces of artillery were also captured, and the Rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed. Three other general officers were wounded. All the enemy's killed and most of their wounded have fallen into our hands. The details are stated in the following official telegrams received by this Department. The Department learns with deep regret that we have lost General Russell, killed.

**Despatches from General Stevenson.**

Harper's Ferry, Va., September 19, 12 o'clock M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Sheridan moved on the enemy this morning at daylight. Soon after the movement commenced, heavy and continued firing took place for two hours, which then ceased, apparently receding. It was renewed about 9 o'clock, and has continued to this hour (12 M.), apparently in the vicinity of Bunker Hill. John D. Stevenson, Brig.-Gen.

Harper's Ferry, September 19, 3 P. M.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—I have just received a report from the signal officer as follows:—

Continuous firing between Opequan and near Winchester. Very heavy since 10 A. M. I think the engagement is general. The line is about five miles long. Averill is heavily engaged with the enemy near Darksville. I have sent a party of scouts and couriers to the front. Shall report promptly all reliable news. John D. Stevenson, Brigadier-General.

Harper's Ferry, Va., September 19, 4:30 P. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—The fighting in the direction of Winchester is much heavier. Our forces near Bunker Hill seem to be driving the enemy rapidly. John D. Stevenson, Brig.-Gen.

Harper's Ferry, September 19, 7 P. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—I have just heard from the front. Our cavalry under Averill and Merritt engaged Breckinridge's Corps at Darksville at daylight, and up to one o'clock had driven them beyond Stevenson's depot, a distance of several miles, killing and wounding quite a number, and capturing two hundred prisoners from Gordon's Division.

On the centre and left the enemy were driven about three miles beyond the Opequan, into a line of earthworks, our infantry attacking them in position. Since then, as the officer left, he could distinctly hear heavy musketry firing, and continuous and heavy artillery firing as he came in. We have heard here heavy artillery firing, and still continuing to this hour. Every indication is most favorable to us. J. D. Stevenson, Brig.-Gen.

**Another Despatch.—Later and Better.**

Harper's Ferry, September 20, 7·42 A. M.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—We have just heard from the front. Sheridan has defeated the enemy heavily, killing and wounding five thousand of the enemy, capturing twenty-five hundred prisoners, five pieces of artillery, and five battle flags.

The Rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed, and General York was wounded.

Our loss is about two thousand.

General Russell, of the 6th Corps, was killed. General McIntosh lost a leg.

The enemy escaped down the valley under cover of the night.

Sheridan is in Winchester.

J. D. Stevenson, Brigadier-General.

Generals Upton, McIntosh, and Chapman are wounded.

**General Sheridan's Official Report.**

Major-General Sheridan transmits to General Grant the following official report just received by the Department:—

Winchester, Virginia, September 19, 7:30 P. M.—Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant:—I have the honor to report that I attacked the forces of General Early over the Berryville pike, at the crossing of Opequan creek, an after a most desperate engagement, which lasted from early in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester and capturing about twenty-five hundred prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags, and most of their wounded.

The Rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed, and three other general officers wounded. Most of the enemy's wounded and all their killed fell into our hands.

Our losses are severe, among them General D. A. Russell, commanding a division in the 6th Corps, who was killed by a cannon ball. Generals Upton, McIntosh, and Chapman were wounded. I cannot yet tell our losses.

The conduct of the officers and men was most superb. They charged and carried every position taken up by the Rebels, from Opequan creek to Winchester.

The Rebels were strong in numbers, and very obstinate in their fighting.

I desire to mention to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the army the gallant conduct of Generals Wright, Crook, Emory, Torbert, and the officers and men under their command. To them the country is indebted for this handsome victory.

A more detailed report will be forwarded.

P. H. Sheridan, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g.

Full details of the casualties will be given when received by the Department.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

**A SALUTE FOR THE VICTORY.**

**Special to The Evening Telegraph.**

Washington, September 20, 12 o'clock M.—One hundred guns were fired in the square, near the War Department, in honor of the great victory over Early.

Flags are being run out in all directions.

There are manifestations of joy in all directions, save at the Democratic headquarters.

**THE GREAT VICTORY!!**

Washington, September 20.—An order will be issued to-morrow for salutes for our victory all over the country. General Grant will fire one thousand shotted guns in honor of the triumph.

**Arrival of a Steamer.**

New York, September 20.—The steamer *City of London* has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices are anticipated.

**The "Brooklyn" at Boston.**

Boston, September 20.—The United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* has arrived at this port for repairs.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

New York, September 20.—Flour is dull; sales of 9000 bbls. at $10@11 for State; $11@13 for Ohio; and $11@14 for Southern. Wheat firm; sales unimportant. Corn quiet, with few sales. Beef quiet. Pork steady; sales of 1600 bbls. at $41.75@45, for Mess. Lard unchanged. Whisky steady.

New York, September 20.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Cumberland preferred, 6[illegible]; Illinois Central, 127½; Michigan Southern, 80½; New York Central, 126¾; Reading, 130½; Hudson River, 11[illegible]; Missouri 6's, 66; Gold, 223; Carolinas, 60; One Year Certificates, 94½; Treasury 7·30s, 111¾; Ten-Forties, 97¼; Five-Twenty Coupons, 111; Registered, 105½; Coupon 6s, 1881, 6s of 1867, 129; Gold since the Board, 223½.

Cairo, September 19.—The steamer *Atlantic* has arrived, with New Orleans dates to the 14th inst. Cotton was in good request at full prices, and the market has nearly recovered from its recent decline. Good ordinary $1.75@1.80; low middling, 1.82½@1.85; middling, $1.87½@1.90. There is some inquiry for sugar, and 200 boxes of Havana, No. 12, sold at 21 cents. Old superfine flour, $14; new choice superfine, $15.25; extra $15; low extra, $15.50. The stock on hand is light, and the assortment poor.

The steamer *Emily B. Souder* was to leave New Orleans for New York on the 15th inst.

—Rheumatic gout is Louis Napoleon's trouble.

—Sixteen years make a man in Dixie.

—Wages tend downward in San Francisco.

—One-legged dancers are very abundant in Europe.

—One man in Vermont has grown nine tons of tobacco this year.

—Queen Victoria made $5000 by preparing her dead husband's letters for publication. That's modern royalty.

—There are eighty people in Great Britain who have an income of over £50,000 a year, about a quarter of a million in gold.

—The largest single payment ever made an author was the check for £20,000 paid by the Longmans to Macaulay for the third and fourth volumes of his history.

—In an English court, lately, at Leeds, a gentleman of 55 brought suit against a widow of 69 for breach of promise. The jury gave a verdict for one farthing.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

State of Thermometer To-day.—Six A. M., 57. Noon, 70. One P. M. 71. Wind, W.

The Draft—Progress of Recruiting.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 67 men, three of whom were substitutes. Recruiting, although progressing fairly, will have to brighten up materially if the city wishes to escape the impending draft. The wards that are deficient in their quotas are as follows:—First Ward, deficient, 475; Seventh Ward, 280; Tenth Ward, 100; Eleventh Ward, 67; Seventeenth Ward, 159; Eighteenth Ward, 100; Nineteenth Ward, 350; Fourteenth Ward, 20; Fifteenth Ward, 80; Twentieth Ward, 160; making a total of 1781 that remained to be furnished up to yesterday.

We learn that the Seventh Ward has now on hand a sufficient amount of funds to pay a high bounty to all the men needed from that section. This is a point for recruiting officers who have men and wish them credited to a ward where they will receive a high bounty.

This morning recruiting was commenced for the Birney Zouaves. Messrs. George J. Richardson, Hon. William Millward, O. W. Davis, John Thornley, J. F. Tobias, Benjamin Bullock, Colonel Wetherill Lee, D. S. Winebrener, J. W. Everman, C. F. Shoener, H. W. Arnold, and Alfred Adolph have been selected as a Committee of gentlemen to attend to and superintend the preliminary arrangements relative to filling the regiment.

The headquarters are in Chesnut street, below Sixth. Recruiting has commenced all over the State, but it is expected to raise four companies in Philadelphia. Colonel Briscoe, who will have the command, is one of the best officers in the army, having risen from the ranks as a private to his present position. He is a fair type of the "Charles O'Malley" style of soldier, and early in the war he attracted the attention of General Kearney, who took him from the ranks and placed him on his staff as lieutenant. After Kearney was killed, Briscoe served with General Birney, and when it was proposed to raise the regiment of Zouaves, he was detailed with letters to Governor Curtin, who at once issued his commission. With this record, Colonel Briscoe ought to be very popular with the soldiers, and Philadelphia should at once furnish her four companies. Three companies of the Union League Regiment are still to be recruited. As soon as full, they will join the regiment in the field, and thus make an organization of fifteen companies.

Political.—The dedication of Concert Hall, which has been leased by the Union League for meetings during the present campaign, took place last evening. The hall was filled to overflowing, and many were unable to gain admittance. Hon. James Pollock presided. Hon. P. C. Shannon, of Pittsburg, was the first speaker. He announced himself as a Democrat. He had never voted for any but a Democratic President. He had not voted for Abraham Lincoln, but following the doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson, if he lived until November he should vote for Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.) He was for his country, first, last, and all the time, and was not for a cessation of hostilities, in face of the recent victories by Grant, Sherman, and Farragut, as the Chicago platform asks for.

Hon. William D. Kelley followed in a lengthy address. During his remarks he said that some of the books of the Sons of Liberty found in Indianapolis had been sent to him, and he read section eight of the Constitution, which declares that the Supreme Commander shall have charge of the military force of the organization in the several States when in active service. This, said the Speaker, probably accounted for the banner inscribed, "A fair election or a free fight," carried in the procession on Saturday night. This organization means mischief, and its members are the ones who have adopted the Chicago platform and placed McClellan upon it. Several other addresses were delivered, and at the close of the meeting there was a display of fireworks.

Last evening, at the Commonwealth Buildings, the Republican Invincible Club of the campaign of 1860 reorganized for the present political contest. George Inman Riche was elected President. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. A committee was appointed to consider the propriety of securing caps and capes similar to those worn in the last campaign.

A large meeting of the citizens of the Thirteenth Ward was held last evening at the corner of Franklin and Poplar streets. A flag was raised about nine o'clock amidst the cheers of all present. Speeches were then delivered by Mr. Nicholson, E. H. Coates, Leonard Myers, Esqs., and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Mayhem.—This morning an individual giving the name of Ed. Brown was arraigned before Alderman Moore, upon the charge of attempted robbery, and committing an assault and battery upon Police Officer Lawrence. It is alleged that the prisoner was discovered in the act of robbing the money-drawer at the drug store of Dr. Marselis, on South Fourth street, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He made a hasty retreat, but was captured by the police officer. The daring fellow wriggled in the hands of the officer, and finally bit him on the left eyebrow, thereby producing a painful wound. Several stitches had to be made to keep the wound closed, and the eyebrow in its proper place. The defendant is regarded as a common thief, and he has often been seen loitering about a thieves' den in the Fourth Ward. The name he gave is fictitious. He was committed to answer.

Threatening to Shoot.—This morning Ferdinand Powers was before Alderman Clouds upon the charge of threatening to shoot Officer Young. It seems that Powers and several other young men were standing at Front and York streets, last night, firing off pistols. The officer went up to them and desired to know who was doing it. They all denied having fired any pistol except Powers. He ran off and the officer pursued him. Powers cried out that he would shoot, upon which the officer drew his revolver and fired. The ball passed Powers, but being frightened he fell to the ground, and was captured. He was committed in default of $1000 bail to answer.

Held for a Hearing.—Michael McLeech, who was shot and severely wounded, the allegation being that he was engaged in furnishing passes to soldiers to aid them to desert, was yesterday handed over to the United States Marshal, to be prosecuted on the charge of aiding and encouraging soldiers to desert. Commissioner Smith held him for a hearing on Saturday next. McLeech's wound is on the shoulder, but the bone is not fractured. Prior to the shooting, it is alleged that he had bought four passes from a sergeant at the camp, who was trying to detect him in the offense, and paid $450 for them.

Mrs. Wood's New Novel.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have in press and will publish next Saturday a new novel by this popular writer. It is entitled "The Haunted Tower," and we anticipate for it a large sale, as Mrs. Wood is one of those writers whose fertile invention and skill in weaving the plot of a story keep the reader's attention absorbed from beginning to end. "The Haunted Tower" is one of her best and most interesting stories, and that is saying enough to put all her numerous admirers on the *qui vive*.

Contracts Awarded.—Contracts for furnishing coal to the outdoor poor have been awarded as follows:—First district, P. McCrossin, at $9·44 per ton; Second, do., at $9; Third, J. B. Hacker, $9·30; Fourth, do., $9·30; Fifth, J. T. Audenried, $9·75; Sixth, J. B. Hacker, $9·30; Seventh, Wm. W. Alter, $9·90; Ninth, do., $10·40; Eleventh, J. B. Hacker, $9·30.

The following contracts for wood were also awarded:—Third district, James Galbraith, $8·75 per cord; Fourth, John Galbraith, $8·50; Fifth, do., $8·50; Sixth, do., $9; Seventh, do., $8·50.

Meeting in the Tenth Ward.—A meeting of citizens of the Tenth Ward was held last evening to take action in reference to the nomination of E. V. Machet for Common Council. Resolutions were offered requesting the Ward Convention to reassemble and place in nomination some other candidate, the names of Messrs. Thomas I. Potts, A. H. Franciscus, and others being mentioned. For some cause or other, the nomination of Mr. Machet gives dissatisfaction to a number of the citizens of the ward, who desire to have a new candidate.

The Body of Lieutenant Elliott.—Mr. H. H. K. Elliott has returned to this city with the body of his son, Lieutenant Harvey E. Elliott, who was murdered in Indianapolis, some weeks since, the particulars of which have been stated in The Telegraph. The authorities at Indianapolis made no investigation in regard to the murder, and the Coroner interred the body without even so much as instituting inquiry as to who it was, or how the deceased came to his death.

Shooting Affair.—This morning a colored soldier at the Provost Barracks, Fifth and Buttonwood streets, was shot in the breast, and so seriously injured that his recovery is considered doubtful. It is alleged that he was confined in the fifth story of the barracks for desertion. He seized a musket and threatened to shoot the officer of the day, when the latter ordered the guard to fire on him, wounding him in the breast as stated. We were unable to learn his name.

Sullivan's Band, of Troy, New York, under the leadership of Lieutenant A. K. Patten, passed through our city last evening, on their way to the front, where they are to be connected with the 3d Division, 2d Army Corps (Hancock's), as division band. They serenaded several of our prominent citizens, and excited general admiration with their excellent music.

Extension of a Railroad.—Permission has been granted to the Spruce and Pine Streets Passenger Railway Company to extend their track on Pine street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second street, and along Twenty-second to the Depot. When this extension is made, the track lying between Twenty-first and Pine and Twenty-second and South streets will be vacated.

The Almshouse.—The population of the Almshouse on Saturday last was reported as 2377, an increase of 51 over the same period last year. Admitted during the past two weeks, 195; births, 13; deaths, 22; discharged, 85; eloped, 37; granted lodgings, 28; granted meals, 61. Total males, 1062; females, 1315.

The Workingwomen.—A public meeting of the Workingwomen's Relief Association will be held on Wednesday of next week, September 28, at Sansom Street Hall. Subject, "Organization." Addresses will be delivered by eloquent and practical speakers.

Disorderly House.—This morning two of the female residents of Ninth and Locust streets, known as Fanny Butler and Julia Denamon, were held by Alderman Patchel upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Nomination.—Samuel W. Cattell has been nominated by the National Union party of the Twenty-fourth Ward for Select Council, in the place of E. Spencer Miller, resigned.

City Finances.—The receipts from taxes last week amounted to $9500. There was paid out to the families of volunteers, $22,433·50.

Army Hospital.—The whole number of wounded soldiers in this department is 14,255.

## THE WRONGS OF SEWING WOMEN.

### THE PRICE OF BREAD

### Wages Paid by Contractors.

### Letter of President Lincoln.

### MEETING LAST EVENING.

Seated in Sansom Street Hall last evening, at a meeting of the Working Women's Relief Association, one could not help ruminating over that couplet of Tom Hood's:—

"O God! that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap!"

There they sat, some two hundred women, respectably clad the most of them, yet all with the indelible marks of want and privation impressed upon their countenances.

In surveying the audience the enigma presented itself how they manage to live at all, for forty cents, it will be admitted, is hardly a sufficient compensation for a single meal, let alone for a day's sustenance; and these are the wages that, for many long and weary months past, these women have worked for daily. Look at the scale of prices, dear public, ye who live in marble palaces, and whose daily fare consists of the luxuries of all climates:—

Haversacks ten cents. By incessant labor four of these can be made a day.

Pantaloons sixteen cents. A day's labor.

Heavy overcoats forty cents each, with ten cents additional for making twenty-five buttonholes. A day's labor also.

Do you wonder then that the working women met *en masse* last evening for the purpose of adopting measures to right their wrongs, and to compel those fiends in the shape of men—Government contractors—who, by their inhuman conduct are driving ten thousand working women into the very jaws of hell, to do justice, at least, to those whom they have so long enslaved.

It may not be generally known that some months since a Working Women's Relief Association was started in this city by a number of philanthropic ladies, for the purpose of aiding and protecting those of the sex whom poverty had compelled to occupy the position of sewing women. Plainly enough was it presented to the minds of these ladies that the sewing women of Philadelphia had borne their lot in meekness and humility; that they had suffered their rights to be trampled under foot by tyrants; and hence the necessity for a determined and vigorous action to rescue them from the thraldom under which they existed.

It is the design of this association to assist, not alone the sewing women, but the working women of this city in numerous ways:—To secure them legal protection from fraud and imposition free of expense; to appeal respectfully, but firmly, to employers for wages proportioned to the cost of living; also, to shorten the hours of labor so that they may conform to the requirements of health and mental culture; to open new and appropriate spheres of labor in departments not now occupied by women; to adopt a system by which the deserving poor may be relieved when in distress, and those out of work secured employment; and to appeal to the women not necessitated to work for a living to abstain from working for pin-money, so that their needy sisters may be enabled to earn a respectable livelihood for themselves and little ones.

As an initiatory movement, a short time since a petition was presented to the Secretary of War, by this association, signed by thousands of working women, asking that prices for Government work be advanced until they should approximate to the cost of living, and that the facilities for giving out work be greatly increased, so that many more women might receive the benefit of the work direct, without being swindled by contractors.

The petition met with a partial success. The Arsenal superintendent has given notice that from one thousand to two thousand more women will hereafter receive work direct from the Government; and that an advance of twenty per cent. will hereafter be paid.

Besides this it is the intention of the Association to sustain a registry office, where women seeking employment can obtain situations at all kinds of business free of charge; to open a Work Room, where all articles, both of male and female apparel, can be made at a fair price, the profit of the labor going into the hands of the sewing women themselves. It is also hoped that a fund may be raised that will enable them to dispense aid, in the terrible winter approaching, to those suffering from hunger and privation. Protective associations will likewise be organized in the different wards of the city, and every effort will be used to effect the objects for which the society has been instituted.

In course of time a work room will be opened, where all sorts of sewing will be executed. Ladies, gentlemen's, and children's clothing will also be made, with despatch, at moderate prices.

In order to carry out this intention the society needs pecuniary aid, and the public is beseechingly appealed to, to aid so humane an effort.

Singular as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that since the outbreak of this war the price paid for female labor has been reduced thirty per cent., while every article of use, be it food or raiment, has increased a hundred per cent., making a reduction of one hundred and thirty per cent. in woman's labor.

It will be readily admitted that this state of affairs should not exist, when men's wages have been increased so as to bear a relative proportion to the cost of living. Some will reply that it is the result of the inevitable laws of trade, viz.:—that when the supply exceeds the demand, wages must decrease. If such was the case now, we might deem it worth our while to argue this point; but as it is not true of this country, we dismiss it, simply remarking, that any one that doubts the fact that the supply does not equal the demand, need only read the advertisements for hands in the papers of the day to convince themselves.

There is a deeper cause than this, and it may be found in a combination of employers to pay starvation prices. We do not wish to be understood as saying that these men have deliberately and designedly entered into any such agreement or compact; but we do say that such is the practical result of their plan of operations; that this is the fruit of the course they now pursue; and further affirm that if, instead of satisfying their inordinate desire for gain in the starving prices they pay for labor, they would make their profit out of the consumer, be it Government or individual, they would lift a heavy burden from the backs of these people, and so distribute the work that it would, like the effects of a pebble thrown into the ocean, be imperceptible.

As an evidence of the fearful decrease of prices since the war broke out, we append a statistical table of wages received for work at the Arsenal in 1861 and 1864, and the prices paid at the present time by contractors:—

| | *Arsenal.* 1861. | *Arsenal.* 1864. | *Contractors.* 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shirts | 17½ | 15 | 08 |
| Drawers | 12½ | 10 | 07@08 |
| Infantry Pants | 42½ | 27 | 17@20 |
| Cavalry Pants | 60 | 50 | 28@30 |
| Lined Blouses | 45 | 40 | 20 |
| Unlined Blouses | 40 | 35 | 15@20 |
| Covering Canteens | 04 | 02½ | —@— |
| Cavalry Jackets | 1·12½ | 1·00 | 75@80 |
| Overalls | 25 | 20 | 06 |
| Bed Sacks | 20 | 20 | 07 |

Any one who can glance over such a statement and not feel for these poor working women must have a heart of stone.

At the meeting last night eloquent addresses were delivered by Charles Buckwalter, Esq., Messrs. Fred. Van Cleve, Richardson, William Munday, and others. The address of Mr. Van Cleve, who was one of a committee appointed to visit the President relative to increasing the wages of the working women in the employ of the Government, was particularly pertinent to the call of the meeting, and we append an abstract of it.

MR. VAN CLEVE'S REMARKS.

I am here to bear testimony to the fact, that if it had not been for the labor of this Working Women's Relief Association, this advance of twenty per cent. (referring to the increase of wages at the Arsenal) which was ordered by the Secretary of War would never have been made. I am also here to testify, that when the facts contained in your petition were presented to that gentleman, he replied that up to that period of time he was totally ignorant of the fact that the prices paid at the United States arsenals were less than those paid prior to the outbreak of this Rebellion.

I am also here to testify that he distinctly told the committee that no communication had heretofore been sent to him upon this subject by any official in the employ of the Government of the United States. I am also here to bear testimony to the courtesy with which he received your committee, and the interest he manifested in your behalf, and together with the action he has taken upon this matter, the promise he gave that he would do still more at a very early period of time.

I am also here to testify, and I do it cheerfully and gladly, to the courtesy shown your committee by the President of the United States. He gave them an interview of an hour and a half, and spoke of your wrongs fully and freely, and at the conclusion of the interview gave your committee an autograph letter to the Secretary of War, requesting him to administer such justice as the case would admit of. I hold a copy of the letter to the Secretary of War. It reads as follows:—

> "I know not how much may be within the power of the Government in this matter, but it certainly is right in equity that the women in our employ should be paid fully as much as before the breaking out of the war. Will the Secretary of War please carefully to investigate the matter, and give as much relief as he can consistently with law and public service?
>
> A. LINCOLN."

Now, although I do not think that the advance made is sufficient—although I think it is insufficient—yet I think it is our duty to acknowledge what has been done in the premises in our behalf, and to hope that in accordance with the promise made by the Secretary of War, that still more will be done at an early period. You all know that results of movements of this kind—revolutions, so to speak—are not accomplished in an hour, day, or week. It takes time. It takes time to produce good results. And, I verily believe, that if the women of this city will persevere in the work they have so nobly commenced, that the time is not far distant when full justice will be done them, and the prices paid for their labor will be as much as those paid any woman in this city heretofore.

The gentleman continued:—There was another fact, briefly alluded to by the previous speaker (Mr. Buckwalter), and it was this, that the working women of the city of Philadelphia have a claim not only upon the Government of the United States, but upon the public at large; and that claim is based upon this fact, that "the laborer is worthy of his (or her) hire." That is the claim you have upon the Government, and upon the public. You should never rest satisfied until you succeed in awakening the public of Philadelphia to this fact. Never rest any effort until you have roused the public to your true condition. It has been stated here that the public are ignorant of your condition. I cannot believe it. I cannot see how any man or woman walking to and fro on our streets can close his or her ears to the fact, that a cry is going out from the working women not only in the city of Philadelphia, but in every State of the Union, for increased wages.

The speaker then advised the working women to pursue the course of action adopted by the journeymen tailors, and fix a scale of prices for their labor, assert their rights, and then maintain them; and then, when all other efforts failed, to make a "strike." Said he, there may be those among you who are averse to such a thing as a strike, and who shrink from it as from a spectre. I have seen such ladies. Now, I am not here to advocate "strikes," except in case of dire necessity; except when all other efforts fail; except when persuasion, if it need be, shall have failed to arouse the sensibilities of those in whose power you are bound, even as a *prisoner in his cell*. When all these shall have failed, then in God's name, in the name of humanity, it is your duty to rise *en masse*, and with firm hands grasping each other's hands, resolve you will stand by each other to the last extremity. These are no idle words. They are the firm conviction that have forced themselves upon me by the thought and attention I have given to this movement from the commencement.

After recommending the formation of working women's associations in every ward, and the necessity of strong, united action on the part of the ladies of the Society, the speaker continued:—

Now there is another claim you have upon the Government, and it is the last one I shall touch upon. Look around here and see these forms clad in the habiliments of mourning. What do they indicate? That some loved one, some protector, some sustaining arm has laid its life as a sacrifice upon the altar of his country; that you, ladies, you, noble matrons of America, have nobly given more to this great land of ours than the richest man in the whole land, who shall step forth and lay all the wealth of his coffers upon the altar of his country. You have given your life's blood, your protectors, your all, so to speak, for the sustenance of this great Government of ours.

And will that Government in an hour like this, in a crisis like the present, reject the demand that is properly made upon them? Verily, verily, no. That good man who presides over the destinies of this nation, said to me not long ago in Washington—that *if there was any class in this community who had claims upon the Government of the United States, it was the noble women who had given their relatives as sacrifices for the preservation of the Union*. He is keenly alive to the sacrifices you have made, and he sympathizes with you in your burdens as every noble and just man must do. O ladies! when I look around and see these forms clad in mourning, when I think of the many sacrifices you have made, every sympathy of my heart goes forth in union with yours.

When I think of Gettysburg, out here in the southwestern part of this great Commonwealth, that National Sepulchre, that contains the bones of so many of the relatives of these oppressed women, it seems to me that when the stranger passes that spot, be he man or woman, he will tread with a softer step, and will feel that the spirits of these women linger there, as he thinks of the sacred ashes contained in that cemetery. These facts, ladies, are fully recognized by the Government of this country.

It is the desire of the Government, so far as in its power lies, to do justice, and that justice as soon as circumstances will admit of its being done.

At the conclusion of this speech, the President stated that the association had opened an office where a registry book is kept, upon which all applications for labor are entered, which are supplied as soon as possible. An employer making application is charged fifty cents, but to employees the services are free. This office is No. 736 Arch street. The association has published a paper called the *Woman's Journal*. Another meeting of the association will be held at Sansom Street Hall next Wednesday evening.

The following is the organization of the Association:—M. I. Dennett, M. D., President; Miss A. E. McDowell, Secretary.

Board of Council—Hon. Ellis Lewis, William B. Mann, Hon. G. W. Woodward, Colonel William B. Thomas, Samuel Christian, Rev. Dr. Carter, Thomas A. Scott, Matthew Newkirk, Dr. Joseph Longshore, J. Edgar Thomson, Rev. Dr. Carden, E. Tracy. Treasurer, Hon. Ellis Lewis; Counsellors, Frederick A. Van Cleve, H. R. Warriner.

Death of a Catholic Clergyman.—Rev. Father McLaughlin, formerly pastor of the Port Richmond Catholic Church, died yesterday. The deceased was 45 years of age, and much esteemed by a large circle of friends.

Press Club of Philadelphia.—A meeting of this organization will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at half past three o'clock, in Select Council Chamber.

"Where are the Davenport Boys?" or any other boys will do, that can say, "Up spirits from the vasty deep." There is one "spirit" that is wanted, just now, very much. Not the spirit of "old rye," nor John Barleycorn; no, nor John Brown, either, even if he brought his pet lambs with him. But the spirit that is wanted is the "spirit of '76;" never was it more wanted since the days it flourished. Wanted to fill up our quotas; wanted to pay a visit to New York; wanted even in Washington. The only show of its existence at all is among the ready-made Uniforms at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price under the "Continental."

Much Satisfaction is experienced and trouble avoided, by patronizing B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street. Superior styles life size Photographs in oil colors, Ivorytypes, and Cartes de Visite.

Window Shades, Curtains, Bedding, and Upholstery, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut Street.

Hooper's Ale Vaults, Southeast Corner of Third and Chesnut Streets.—Gentlemen of refined taste patronize this *recherché* establishment, from the fact that unadulterated Liquors only are sold on the premises.

Why be troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so sure a remedy as Jayne's Expectorant can be obtained? Sold at No. 242 Chesnut street.

Dr. Becker's Celebrated Eye Balsam.—A certain specific for inflamed, sore, and weak eyes. Prepared by John Moore, Danville. Put up in glass pots. Price, 25 cents. Sole agents, Dyott & Co., No. 232 N. Second street.

## LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Hudson, Griffin, Searsport, Twells & Co.
Brig J. W. Drisko, Drisko, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Eveline, Laughlin, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr N. B. T. Thompson, Endicott, Hatteras Inlet, do.
Schr Gunrock, David, St. John, N. B., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Ald. Moore, Alexandria, T. Webster, Jr.
Schr J. L. Howard, Andrews, Portland, C. A. Heckscher & Co.
Schr Denmark, Chase, Boston, W. Hunter, Jr., & Co.
Schr Josephine, Baru, Pawtucket, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. C. Henry, Love, Newbern, H. A. Adams.
Schr C. A. Greiner, Cruse, Boston, do.
Schr R. G. Whilden, Neal, Boston, Navy Agent.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Our Union, Nickleson, 14 days from Key West, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig B. Delano, Crowell, 12 days from Key West, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Cyclone, Shute, 12 days from Matanzas, with sugar, to John Mason & Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig J. W. Drisko, Drisko, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Casper Heft, Shoe, 4 days from Alexandria, in ballast to captain.
Schr Challenge, Benton, 6 days from Stono Inlet, in ballast to Twells & Co.
Schr Josephine, Baru, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Denmark, Chase, 3 days from New York, in ballast to W. Hunter, Jr., & Co.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of The Evening Telegraph,
Tuesday, September 20.

The Stock Market continues dull and unsettled, and the transactions are limited. Government bonds are rather firmer, with sales of 5-20s at 110¼ coupons on, and 103¾ coupons off, and 6s of 1881 sold at 108; 7·30s are quoted at 110.

Railroad shares are quiet, and prices are rather lower. Reading sold at 65@65 1-16; Camden and Amboy at 157¾, a decline of ½; Beaver Meadow at 85½, and Catawissa preferred at 39@39½; 73¼ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 45½ for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Minehill; 19 for Catawissa common; 33 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Long Island.

In Coal Oil stocks there is rather more doing at about former rates, with sales of Oil Creek at 5¾; Mineral Oil at 2 94-100; Irving at 7; Dalzell at 10⅝@10¾; Rock Oil at 5; McClintock at 6¾; Densmore at 13, which is an advance; McIlhenny at 7½; and Egbert at 3.

City Passenger Railroad shares are dull, with sales of Girard College at 26½; 70 was bid for Second and Third; 60 for Fifth and Sixth; 18 for Arch; and 11 for Race and Vine.

Canal shares are in fair demand, with sales of Schuylkill Navigation pref'd. at 39; common do., at 33; Union Canal bonds at 21; and Susquehanna Canal at 18.

Bank shares continue firm, with sales of Western at 85; 162 was bid for North America; 133 for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 28 for Mechanics'; 78 for Kensington; 27½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 46½ for Union.

The Money Market continues rather tight; loans on call are offered at 7 per cent. per annum; best paper is selling at 8@12 per cent.

Gold is very dull and prices have declined under the glorious news from General Sheridan; opening at 226½, fell off and sold at 224¾ at 11, 224½ at 12, and 223¾ at 12½. Market weak.

A despatch from Washington this morning says:—The subscriptions to the new 7·30 loan for the last two days, as reported at the Treasury Department, amounts to $1,532,000, and to the 10-40 loan to $27,000. Two-thirds of the new loan have been delivered.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 20.**
**Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.**

BEFORE BOARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 200 sh Egbert Oil....... 3 | 300 sh Big Tank....... 2¾ |
| 200 sh Curtin Oil....... 2½ | 100 sh do....... b30 2½ |
| 200 sh McClintock....... 6¼ | 200 sh Feed Dam....... b5 1 |
| 500 do.......b10 flat 7 | 200 sh Reading R.......c 65¼ |
| 50 sh do.......b5 7 | 200 sh do....... 65¼ |

FIRST BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2550 U. S. 6s, '81.......108 | 100 sh Irwin Oil....... 7 |
| $1000 do.......107¾ | 100 sh Rock Oil....... 5 |
| $1500 U. S. 5-20s.......110¾ | 100 sh McClintock....... 6¾ |
| $1200 do...coup off.103¾ | 100 sh Densmore....... 13 |
| $3000 do.......reg.103¾ | 200 sh McIlhenny Oil. 7½ |
| $150 U S 7 3-10 A&O...110 | 200 sh do....... 7¾ |
| $2000 Union Cl bds.b60 21 | 100 sh Egbert Oil....... [illegible] |
| $1000 Pa. R 2d m bs...114 | 2 sh Sch. Nav com....... [illegible] |
| $2000 H. & B. T. 1st m.105 | 50 sh Sch Nav pf....... [illegible] |
| $1000 H. & B. T. 2d m... 98 | 100 sh Susq. Cnl....b30 [illegible] |
| 5 sh Western Bank. 85 | 200 sh do....... [illegible] |
| 100 sh Fulton Coal....... 8¾ | 100 sh do....... [illegible] |
| 200 sh Penn Mn...b30 10 | 25 sh Cam & Am....... [illegible] |
| 50 sh Oil Creek....b30 5¾ | 6 sh Beaver Mead....... [illegible] |
| 100 sh Mineral Oil....... 2·94 | 100 sh Read. R....... [illegible] |
| 600 sh do....... 2·94 | 200 sh Cataw. R....... [illegible] |
| 500 sh Dalzell Oil....c 10¾ | 300 sh do....... [illegible] |
| 50 sh do....... 10¾ | 10 sh Girard Col....... [illegible] |
| 200 sh do.......b5 10¾ | |

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia G[illegible] Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story.

| | |
|---|---|
| 9½ A. M..........226½ | 12 M..........22[illegible] |
| 11 A. M..........224¾ | 1 P. M..........223¾ |

Market weak.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

| | *Bid.* | *Ask.* | | *Bid.* | *Ask.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Farrell | 3¼ | .. | Perry Oil | 4½ | 4¾ |
| Corn Planter | 4 | 4¾ | Mineral Oil | 2⅞ | 2·94 |
| Rock Oil | 5 | 5¼ | Keystone Oil | 1 | 2 |
| Fulton Coal | 8¾ | 8¾ | Venango Oil | .. | 1¾ |
| Big Mountain Coal | 7 | 7¼ | Union Petroleum | 3½ | 3¾ |
| N. Y. & Mid. Coal | .. | 22½ | Beacon Oil | .. | 1¾ |
| Green Mt. Coal | 1¾ | 5¾ | Seneca Oil | 1¼ | 1⅜ |
| N. Carbondale | 2 | 3 | Organic Oil | 1a16 | 1⅛ |
| New Creek | 1 | 1¼ | Franklin Oil | .. | 1 |
| Feeder Dam Coal | ¾ | 1 | Howe's Eddy Oil | 1¼ | 1¾ |
| Clinton Coal | 1¼ | 1·44 | Irving Oil | 6¾ | 7 |
| American Kaolin | 2½ | 2¾ | Pope Farm Oil | .. | 1 |
| Penn Mining | 8½ | .. | Densmore | .. | 13 |
| Curtin | 2½ | 3 | Dalzell Oil | 10½ | 10¾ |
| Phila & Oil Creek | 1·56 | 1½ | McIlheney | .. | 7½ |
| Bull Creek | 5¼ | 5½ | Roberts Oil | 3 | 3½ |
| Butler Coal | 15 | 19 | Olmstead | 2¾ | 3 |
| Excelsior Oil | 1 | 1½ | Noble & Delamater | 14¼ | 14¾ |
| Big Tank | 2·31 | 2½ | Petroleum Centre | 4⅝ | 4¾ |
| Continental | 2⅝ | 3 | Egbert | 3 | 3¼ |
| Oil Creek | 5 | 5¾ | Hope Island | 1⅝ | 2⅛ |
| Maple Shade Oil | 17½ | 18¾ | Hibbard | .. | 2⅝ |
| McClintock Oil | 6⅝ | 7 | Story Farm | 3¾ | 2·81 |
| Pennsylvania Pet | .. | 2 | Brenner | .. | 1¼ |

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:—Flour, 2100 bbls.; Wheat, 10,500 bush.; Corn, 1850 bush.; Oats, 4600 bushels.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call is offered in abundance at 7 per cent., and it is difficult to keep balances employed at this rate. Commercial paper is not in favor. Very choice names are to be had at 8@9 per cent, and a wide selection of bills ordinarily rating prime, can be had at 10@12 per cent. Stocks of coffee, tea, and sugar, and articles of popular consumption, in store, do not aid the sale of merchants' notes, and liberal concessions would be made to effect large sales, to reduce stocks and escape borrowing. The movements among dry goods dealers to reduce their stocks are on the increase, but there is no great response from the public. Consumption at anything like existing rates for imports is restricted, and a trifling breakdown in prices will not materially increase it. Consumers are well convinced that the enormous profits put upon goods upon the 'gold theory' cannot be long sustained, and they steadily refrain from buying. A good portion of the money made by the advance in goods upon the steady rise in gold, will soon be lost by its decline."

—The weekly averages of the old Banks of the city of New York, on Saturday, September 17, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of September 10:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans | $867,608 |
| Decrease in Specie | 418,566 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 12,103 |
| Decrease in Undrawn Deposits | 1,589,300 |

Including the Clearing House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:—

| | Sept. 19, 1863. | Sept. 17, 1864. | Sept. 10, 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $69,461,600 | $69,922,725 | $69,977,725 |
| Loans | 207,679,458 | 186,517,519 | 187,385,127 |
| Specie | 31,044,411 | 20,185,415 | 20,603,881 |
| Circulation | 5,441,643 | 4,169,513 | 4,181,616 |
| Gross Deposits | 242,786,857 | 229,410,099 | 229,699,578 |
| Exchanges | 57,214,658 | 83,051,957 | 77,632,636 |
| Undrawn | 185,576,199 | 146,378,542 | 147,967,942 |
| In Sub Treasury | 26,767,802 | 24,563,986 | 18,555,224 |

—The following table shows the exports of specie from the port of New York for thirteen years, from January 1 to September 17, 1864, and for the corresponding period in the other years:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1864 | $33,151,047 | 1857 | $32,534,472 |
| 1863 | 31,100,179 | 1856 | 26,583,408 |
| 1862 | 43,267,372 | 1855 | 24,344,469 |
| 1861 | 3,346,103 | 1854 | 29,106,754 |
| 1860 | 38,452,074 | 1853 | 14,775,258 |
| 1859 | 56,444,871 | 1852 | 10,918,128 |
| 1858 | 19,875,292 | | |

### PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

Tuesday, September 20.—Quercitron Bark is steady at $40@40·50 for No. 1, with sales of 90 hhds.

Cloverseed comes in slowly and commands $12·50@14 ℔ 64 lbs. A sale of 200 bush. Timothy is reported at $5·75 ℔ bush. Flaxseed sells in a small way at $3·65@3·70.

The Flour Market is rather quiet, and prices are hardly maintained; the export demand is limited, and the only sales reported are a few hundred barrels extra family at $11·50@12 ℔ bbl., and 100 barrels W. B. Thomas' extra on private terms; sales to the retailers and bakers range from $10·75@13·50 for superfine, and fancy brands as in quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet.

The demand for Wheat has fallen off, and prices continue to advance. We notice sales of 3000 bushels old Pennsylvania and Western red at $2·42@2·48, and new do at $2·54@2·60. We quote white at $1·80. The market for Corn is dull. Yellow sells in a small way at $1·71. Oats are firm at 89@90 cents for new, with sales of 200 bushels; old is worth 93 cents. Barley is quiet; a sale of 3000 bushels Barley Malt on private terms.

Whisky is dull, with sales of Pennsylvania at $1·84, and Ohio at $1·81.

**Evening Telegraph**

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

### To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

### To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864.

## VICTORY.

Friends of the Government, of Freedom and of Humanity, be of good cheer! The end draweth nigh! The campaign has opened, and our armies are grasping victory. Our enemies have threatened us with their flaunting banners of a "Free election or a free fight." The soldiers of the Union take a free fight and will afterwards hold a free election. The result of that election is already manifest. It will result in the defeat of Rebel sympathizers and foreign emissaries, and the triumph of ABRAHAM LINCON, the sworn defender of the Constitution, and the unwavering and unflinching executor of the laws.

## THE WAR NEWS.

General GRANT is with General MEADE before Petersburg to-day. We expect to hear of an important movement immediately. The first thing in order will be an advance of our left wing, under HANCOCK, towards the Danville or Southside railroad, which will probably be destroyed before any movement is made upon the enemy's works about Richmond. General LEE has been exhibiting signs of anxiety relative to securing a line of retreat lately, in view of a disaster to his army in the approaching conflict; and we are informed by the Rebel newspapers that he is fortifying the town of Danville as a place of refuge in case of an overwhelming defeat at or near Richmond.

GRANT'S policy will be to press the enemy gradually, and secure all lines of supply leading South, and by this means force the Rebels to offensive attacks at all times. This sys[illegible], although slowly progressive, will be the [illegible] and best.

[illegible]e are gratified to learn that an arrangement of the cartel is now pending, which will probably be adopted, for the resumption of the exchange of prisoners. It seems hard that thirty-five thousand of our soldiers should be allowed to die of starvation and exposure because the Rebels refuse to exchange as soldiers about five hundred colored men who are encamped with them at Andersonville, Georgia.

General MARMADUKE is preparing to enter Missouri with his Rebel forces. He will fare badly. General A. J. SMITH is moving to attack him in Northern Arkansas, and Generals MOWER and GRIERSON have gone up the White river, to take the Rebels in the rear. General PRICE is the directing General, and he is destined to his usual annual overthrow and defeat. General NAPOLEON BONAPARTE FORREST has turned up suddenly in Jackson, Mississippi, with 20,000 men. He contemplates an attack upon Memphis, and a grand raid through West Tennessee, the destruction of Gen. SHERMAN'S communications, &c. Gen. BRAYMAN'S column, advancing from Vicksburg, may interfere with this design, and perhaps defeat the splendid schemes of the "last great raider" of the South.

## SHALL THE REBELLION BE PUNISHED?

One of the speakers at the Democratic meeting the other night said that "while President LINCOLN is in favor of the Union conditionally, General MCCLELLAN is in favor of it unconditionally." The speaker, no doubt, thought he had made a most telling point in that remark. But what does it all amount to, when calmly considered and explained? He was possessed, obviously, with the idea that love of the Union, and a desire to restore or maintain it at all hazards, is the paramount sentiment of the people of the loyal States; and hence the inference was natural, that the candidate or the party who will agree to let the Rebels return to their allegiance on the easiest possible terms must, therefore, secure the largest popularity.

Well, now, is that theory of the situation correct? Is it the theory which the people will be most likely to endorse? Are we to believe that after three years of war, and the fearful sacrifices it has cost thus far to conquer the Rebellion, peace shall be made on no other terms than the restitution of the Rebels to all these rights, and privileges, and blessings which they have forfeited by their revolt? If that be the case, then rebellion will draw after it no disabilities or punishment, and treason to the Government will be divested of all its usual and necessary terrors. If it shall be established, by the precedent we are to make now, that armed insurrection against the National Government, however destructive and long continued, is not indeed a monstrous crime, but an amusement, in which any of the States, or their citizens, may engage and prosecute with absolute impunity, then we respectfully submit that the nation, in ending one such civil strife on the basis of a complete and perfect amnesty, never can be secured against a recurrence of the evil.

Rebellion must not only be subdued, it must be punished. The traitors must be so dealt with as to make the consequences of their crime to them exemplary, and fitted to deter others from the repetition of the same egregrious folly and iniquity. And in order to that salutary end, every great rebellion, like the present, ought to be conquered absolutely, and not merely conciliated and compromised with. The National Government owes it to its own dignity to put the Rebels down by force, if they will not yield voluntarily and under mercy. Treating for peace with traitors in arms would not only be disgraceful to the republic, but would deprive the Government of the power to inflict even the *Constitutional penalties of treason.*

No such settlement of the trouble should ever be consented to by the national authorities. President LINCOLN, therefore, declares that he will not assent to the readmission of the seceded States to the Union, except on the condition that slavery is abandoned. That would at once be the severest possible punishment of the crime of those States in rebelling against the Government, while it would utterly extinguish and remove forever the cause of the present civil war, and of all like wars hereafter.

But General MCCLELLAN, indifferent alike to the treason of the South and the fearful burden of debt, suffering, and injury which it has imposed on the North, boldly proclaims that he is in favor of welcoming the blood-soaked conspirators against the life of the country back to the embraces of the Government, with all the precious civil rights they sought to destroy, undiminished and unimpaired. Let the people choose between these two policies.

## SEPULTURE IN CITIES—WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THE DEAD?

Within a few years past, burials in cities have been the subject of much earnest discussion and investigation. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the putrid exhalations arising from churchyards are highly deleterious, not only increasing the violence of epidemic diseases, but greatly reducing the maximum health of the vicinity in which the dead are interred. In England, especially, much attention has of late been devoted to this matter, and a large amount of exceedingly valuable information has been elicited in the course of the inquiry.

In a report on the results of an examination as to the practice of interments in towns, made not long since at the request of her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, it is said that the general conclusion that all "interments in churches or "in towns are essentially of an injurious and "dangerous tendency is at least made a strong "probability, and strong enough, coupled "with other reasons, to justify the Legislature in forbidding such interments, and "placing all burying-grounds under such "regulations as may prevent the effluvia from "the dead from becoming detrimental to the "health of the living."

But apart from any particular discoveries which scientific observation and research may have arrived at, it seems obvious that yards crowded with dead bodies, placed not more than six or eight feet beneath the surface, must be continually emitting a most unwholesome vapor. The tendency of the pestiferous gases thrown out in the process of decomposition to ascend, and the absence of any effectual means to confine them under the ground, should satisfy everybody who reflects at all about the matter, that they must escape into the air; and that while they are too much diffused to be detected by our senses, they are yet capable of so tainting an atmosphere in which they are breathed as to render it decidedly prejudicial. Hence, it is manifest that the situation of places of burial is worthy of our serious consideration, in connection with public hygiene.

It is no less important than any other provisions of the medical police of a city, and it should be as strictly subjected to municipal regulation and control. Private enterprise, of late, has done much towards correcting the evil of intra-mural interments by opening rural cemeteries. But public authority, in all large communities, should positively interdict sepulture within certain limits; and in all instances in which it can properly or conveniently be done, the dead should be removed from the old burial places in the city, and the grounds converted to other uses.

There is a prejudice, and a very natural prejudice, which we all feel, against having the dust of our dead disturbed. But the reflection that what we hesitate to do out of a sentiment of reverence must, in the course of time, be done, and done too by those who, perhaps, will perform the office with rude and unfeeling hands, should induce us while we have the power, to take up with all becoming tenderness the remains of our friends, and transfer them to some resting place where they will not hereafter be molested. And how infinitely more consistent with our ideas of the sacred repose of death is a grave in some quiet suburban spot, than one in the midst of a crowded and noisy metropolis!

There is something inexpressibly grateful in the thought that we may sleep our last sleep in a peaceful scene, where no irreverent step may intrude, and where they whom we leave behind may resort to pay their tribute of respect and love secure from vulgar observation. Why not, then, feel it a duty to translate our dead kindred to a sepulchre such as we so anxiously covet for ourselves, instead of suffering them to remain in vaults, where the incessant din of a great city is ever present to violate the idea of repose, and their bones are literally shaken by the rough car as it rolls along the stony streets.

There are many old churchyards in Philadelphia. Some are already abandoned as burial places, while others have been invaded by the march of improvement, and then turned out to make way for dwellings, factories, and the like. Others, again, are still constantly receiving new accessions to the numbers who rest in their bosom. Would it not be wise for those who are interested in these grounds to consider the expediency of finally relinquishing them for purposes of sepulture?

Besides the possibility that a just regard for the public health may require all interments to be made beyond the city walls, it is not improbable that at some not very remote day the necessities of the growing population may rudely break in upon these vacant squares, with no very respectful regard for their character. It is very certain that this encroachment upon the precincts of the dead will inevitably come in the progress of affairs; and there are obvious reasons why this generation should anticipate, in a decorous and affectionate manner, an event about which posterity will feel much less compunction and fastidiousness.

—Lyons, France, feels very unpleasantly about her silk business.

—The proposition to build a horse railroad in Portland, Maine, on a route on which a line of omnibuses could not be supported, subjected its proprietors to the jeers of the multitude. It was built, however, and in the month of July carried 69,772 passengers, more than 2000 a day.

—In East Boston, on Monday, the "Old Sumner House," situated at the junction of Sumner and Webster streets, fell to the ground, a perfect wreck of what was once the handsomest structure on Noddle's Island. The building was very old, and for a long time had been unoccupied.

—Judge Hayes, of the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster, Pa., has decided that where a house has been let to a married woman for the purpose of keeping a lager beer saloon, her husband may be sued for the rent of the building, provided it can be proved that the wife and her children were supported out of the proceeds of the saloon.

## DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This theatre, which has created for itself a reputation for spectacular pieces, produced last evening the favorite drama of the *Sea of Ice*, which is a translation from *La Prière des Naufragés*, given at the Ambigu, in Paris, in 1853. It has ever since been a favorite piece, because the dramatic story is more interesting than usual in spectacular pieces. It was produced some years since at the Arch, when it was magnificently got up. Miss Keene played it at the Walnut during her last engagement, and it has been having a run in New York at Niblo's.

At the Chesnut it has proved a great success. The scenery all new, all appropriate, kept up the fully established reputation of this theatre for scenic effect. The deck of the *Urania* has never been so naturally represented; it was a gallant ship, in which not a single detail had been forgotten. The sea of ice with the waters was finely managed, though, perhaps, there is a little too much uniformity in the blocks of ice for stage effect, though to the pictures of the Arctic regions the ice does form itself into smooth blocks.

The breaking up of the ice, with the waves of waters which follows, leaving the child floating on the waves, gave a wonderful idea of space, and the light thrown on the little white figure was admirably done. The Mexican scene was rich, the tropical gorgeousness of the scene contrasting admirably with the cold blue lines of the scene before. All the inferior scenery was gorgeous and effective. Miss Susan Denin played the two heroines. She appeared to be suffering from a severe cold in her head, which made her speak through her nose. Miss Susan Denin has never been a popular actress in this city. She is cold and abrupt, acting and reciting evidently without heart, soul, or mind being in the task.

Mr. Mordaunt, the finest melo-dramatic actor we have, was most warmly welcomed. His fine voice, his fine person, his dignified bearing, all qualify him for the task. He has, too, great power, and great intelligence, but last night he did not know the words of his part; an accident which often happens to him. Mrs. Chapman dressed and looked the "French Countess" to perfection.

Mr. Lennox was very good as "Barabas," and did not, as we have seen others, overact the part. The gentlemen who played the two gentlemen, "Horace" and his friend, were absurd and grotesque, creating a laugh each time they spoke, when it was their cue to be noble, brave, and interesting. They mar the piece. But in these days when intellect has been put aside, or has gone to the war, the imagination and the eyes have to be pleased, and in this the management has succeeded. The *Sea of Ice* is a great success and deserves and will have a greater run of popularity than *Aladdin*, for it is much superior as a drama.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Edwin Adams has not lost in the memories of our citizens, nor have other stars been able to efface him in the golden opinions of the public. His enthusiastic reception last night proved this. Mr. Adams has adopted Fechter's innovation of a light wig, deeming it natural for a Northern prince to have the characteristic complexion of the Northern races. As a principle we like Fechter's idea, but the light hair does not suit Mr. Adams. It gives him too young and too insignificant an appearance.

His head is already small, and his features, handsome as they are, are wanting in massiveness; therefore, all that gives weight and color is better suited to him. His lithe, graceful figure looked admirable, dressed as he was with richness, simplicity, and taste. When Mr. Adams played "Hamlet" some years ago, we remember thinking it a wonderful performance for one who had as it were leaped into the classical drama without study or preparation. Mr. Adams has done so many better things than his "Hamlet," and we think not improved that at all, that we prefer not to see him play it.

His qualities are unsuited to the dreamy melancholy "Hamlet," and he fails to draw around him the spiritual and poetic atmosphere in which "Hamlet" should live in the imagination of the audience. Our judgment on this one part does not prevent our thinking Edwin Adams one of the very few fine young actors of the day, and it is with the anticipation of great pleasure that we anticipate seeing him in many other roles. He has enthusiasm; he has pathos; he has impulsiveness, freshness, and youthfulness of spirit; there is nothing of the *blasé* actor about him.

Mr. Donaldson mouthed "Laertes" in a most exaggerated manner. Mr. Carden at last appeared to advantage. It is many a year since we have heard the "Ghost" so admirably read, or delivered with so much dignity. His voice too, with its deep sepulchral tones, brought with it awe and stillness. We shall have a test of his quality in the *Heretic*, where he plays a fine part. Miss Graham judiciously attempted no effect in the "Queen." She looked admirably (too young, but the public don't mind that anachronism), and acted with quiet dignity.

Miss Price has evidently not a poetic imagination; her "Ophelia" was as stiff and starched as the muslin of her dress, and her singing was "in every key; it did not please heaven." Mr. Griffiths made a fine, courteous, yet humorous "Polonius." Mr. Stuart Robson was, of course, irresistible. To-night, "Claude Melnotte," one of the parts that Adams should be seen in—it suits him exactly.

### What is Gold Lace?

Gold lace is not gold lace. It does not deserve this title, for the gold is applied as a surface to silver. It is not even silver lace, for the silver is applied to a foundation of silk. The silken threads for making this material are wound round with gold wire so thickly as to conceal the silk; and the making of this gold wire is one of the most singular mechanical operations imaginable. In the first place, the refiner prepares a solid rod of silver about an inch in thickness; he heats this rod, applies on the surface a sheet of gold leaf, burnishes this down, applies another coating, burnishes this down, and so on, until the gold is about one-hundredth part the thickness of the silver. Then the rod is subjected to a train of processes which brings it down to the state of a fine wire; it is passed through holes in a steel plate, lessening step by step in diameter. The gold never deserts the silver, but adheres closely to it, and shares all its mutilations; it is one-hundredth part the thickness of the silver at the beginning, and it maintains the same ratio to the end.

As to the thinness to which the gold-coated rod of silver can be brought, the limit depends on the delicacy of human skill; but the most remarkable example ever known was brought forward by Dr. Wollaston. This was an example of solid gold wire, without any silver. He procured a small rod of silver, bored a hole through it from end to end, and inserted in this hole the smallest gold wire he could produce; he submitted this silver to the usual wire drawing process, until he had brought it to the finest attainable shape—being, in fact, a silver wire as fine as a hair, with a gold wire in its centre. To isolate this gold wire he subjected it to warm nitrous acid, by which the silver was dissolved leaving a gold wire one thirty thousandth of an inch in thickness—perhaps the thinnest round wire that the hand of man has yet produced. But the wire, though beyond all comparison finer than any employed in manufactures, does not approach in thinness the film of gold on the surface of silver in gold lace. It has been calculated that the gold on the very finest silver wire for gold lace is not more than one-third of one-millionth of an inch in thickness; that is, not above one-tenth the thickness of ordinary gold leaf.

### Archbishop Whately on his Own Manners.

Archbishop Whately, in an essay on Consciousness, tells how, when young, he was tormented with consciousness, and by ill directed efforts to improve a naturally uncouth manner. "I suffered," he writes, "all the agonies of extreme shyness for many years; and if the efforts to which I was continually stimulated had been in any degree successful, or had been applauded as such, I should probably have gone on to affectation, and have remained conscious all my life; but, finding no encouragement, I was fortunately driven to utter despair. I said to myself, 'Why should I endure this torture all my life to no purpose? I would bear it still if there was any progress made—any success to be hoped for; but, since there is not, I will die quietly without taking any more doses. I have tried my very utmost, and find that I must be as awkward as a bear all my life in spite of it. I will endeavor to think as little about it as a bear, and make up my mind to endure what can't be cured. * * * From this time I not only got rid of the personal suffering of shyness, but also of most of those faults of manner which consciousness produces, and acquired at once an easy and natural manner, careless in the extreme, rough, and awkward—for smoothness and grace are quite out of my way—and, of course, tutorially pedantic, but unconscious, and therefore giving expression to that good-will toward all men which I really feel.'"

### Married.

BINORE—STEER.—On the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Kennard, Mr. JOSEPH BINORE to Miss MATILDA STEER, both of this city.

MORTON—STOOPS.—In North Camden, by Rev. J. H. Stockton, Jr., NOAH H. MORTON to Miss ELLEN D. STOOPS, both of Gloucester City, N. J.

TAYLOR—COBB.—In this city, on Thursday evening, September 15th, by the Rev. Joseph Perry, Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Massachusetts, to Miss ELIZABETH COBB, of Salem, New Jersey.

### Died.

GEORGE.—At Virginia, Nevada Territory, August 16th, JAMES C. GEORGE, eldest son of John D. and Lydia Ann George, in the 36th year of his age.

LUCAS.—In the city of Washington, D. C., on the 17th inst., JOHN M. LUCAS, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 755 Florida street, on Wednesday morning, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery. [New York and Boston papers please copy.]

McLAUGHLIN.—On the 18th, Rev. HUGH McLAUGHLIN, Pastor of St. Anne's Church, Port Richmond, aged 45 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

WILKINS.—On Monday morning, the 19th inst., JACOB F. WILKINS, in the 7th year of his age.

Funeral from the N. W. corner of Fourth and Noble streets, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING, FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1864.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia will be held at their Banking House on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and deciding on the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the Laws of the United States, and/or exercising the powers conferred by the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, 1864; and to take such action in regard thereto as may be necessary and proper.

By order of the Board of Directors.

9-20-12t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

ESTATE OF SOPHIA G. HEBERTON, DECEASED.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of GEORGE JUNKIN, Jr., Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of SOPHIA G. HEBERTON, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Tuesday, October 4, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9-20-tuths 5t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street

Has now Open his

FALL STOCK

OF

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Consisting of

French Satins,
Rich Brocatelles,
Cotelins, in colors,
Plain and Bordered Terry,
Union and All-Wool Reps,
French Satin de Laines,
English and German Damasks,
French Printed Lastings,
Cornices and Bands,
And every description of CURTAIN MATERIALS.

WINDOW SHADES

Of the newest Colors and Patterns.

LACE CURTAINS

One-third less than the present cost of Importation.

WALRAVEN'S (late CARRYL'S),

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

## BUSINESS ITEMS

Old Government
JAVA COFFEE,
And all the finest
Green and Black Teas,
Constantly on hand by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth.

Electricity.—
All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
PROF. C. H. BOLLES
Will commence,
OCTOBER 4, 1864,
A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases,
AT THE INSTITUTION,
No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Pianos! Pianos!
STECK & CO'S PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
DECKER BROS PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

## AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
GROVER & SINN............Proprietors and Managers.
FIRST WEEK OF THE SEA OF ICE.
The management is happy to announce an engagement with the distinguished artiste,
MISS SUSAN DENIN,
Who will make her appearance every night this week as "Louise de Lascours" and "Orgarita" in
THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A THIRST FOR GOLD.
Admission—Family Circle, 25c.; Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c.; Reserved Dress Circle and Parquet Seats, 25c. extra. Orchestra Seats, $1; no charge for secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 7¾.
FOURTH GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 24, at reduced prices.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.—
SECOND NIGHT SECOND NIGHT
OF EDWIN ADAMS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, September 20,
THE LADY OF LYONS.
CLAUDE MELNOTTE..........EDWIN ADAMS
Col. Damas..........Mr. Griffin
Beauseant..........Mr. Donaldson
Pauline..........Miss Annie Graham
Mad. Deschapelles..........Mrs. Thayer
To conclude with the roaring farce of
AN ALARMING SACRIFICE.
Bob Ticket..........Stuart Robson
Susan Sweetapple..........Miss C. Jefferson

CHRIST REJECTED,
The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'oeuvre of the artist,
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
In addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy.
Admittance, 25 cents; Season Tickets, 50 cents 9-14-1m*

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1097 and 1099 GERMANTOWN Avenue and 1101 N. SECOND Street (established 20 years ago by Mr. John Lips), has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.
A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Losse, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.
au23-1m HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

FREE CONCERT SALOON.
The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive
SUMMER GARDEN,
attached,
N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE,
and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of
PROFESSOR A. HERTEL,
who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.
As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.
au25-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.
Young men prepared for the Counting-house and business life.
Thorough and practical instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING,
In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP,
Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.
Commercial Calculations,
Business Forms,
Commercial Law,
Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.
TELEGRAPHING,
By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a well experienced operator.
STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY,
And received at any time.
Evening Sessions after September 1st.
CATALOGUES,
Containing terms, students' names of last years, &c., furnished on application.
S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

## PERSONAL.

ANY WIDOW OR PARENT, OR ORPHAN, or Brother or Sister of any Soldier or Sailor or Marine killed, or who has died in the service of the United States, who desires ninety-six dollars ($96) a year pension; from one hundred to eleven hundred and ninety-five dollars ($1195) cash bounty, and all the arrears of pay due him, should call at once or write to JOSEPH E. DEVITT & COMPANY, No. 427 WALNUT Street, the Military and Naval Agency, Philadelphia.
Also, State Pay, County, City, Ward, or other bounty, &c., &c., if there is any due. Apply either in person or by letter.

TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—ALL SOLDIERS who have been discharged by reason of wounds received in any battle, and who have not received the $100 bounty, can receive the same now at once, by applying, either in person or by letter, to the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 WALNUT Street, Phila.
JOSEPH E. DEVITT & COMPANY.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO HOLDERS of Oregon War Claims of 1857, and all other interested parties, will be communicated at once by addressing a letter, giving full particulars, to the "Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia."
JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO.

PAY FOR THE WIVES, THE MOTHERS (when Widows) and the Children of Prisoners of War now in the South, promptly collected at the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 WALNUT Street, Philada.
JOSEPH E. DEVITT & COMPANY.

PRIZE MONEY! PRIZE MONEY!! PRIZE Money promptly paid, at
JOSEPH E. DEVITT & COMPANY'S,
5-20 No. 427 WALNUT Street.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. ae6-3m

WINDOW SHADES
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.
NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES,
New Styles.
WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES,
NEW COLORS,
AT THE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 723
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.
CHESNUT STREET.
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.
PIANO COVERS,
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
LACE CURTAINS

IN PRESS—READY NEXT SATURDAY.
MRS. WOOD'S NEW BOOK.
THE HAUNTED TOWER.
THE HAUNTED TOWER.
THE HAUNTED TOWER.
THE HAUNTED TOWER.
BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.
Author of "Earl's Heirs," "The Mystery," "The Last Bank-Note," "The Runaway Match," "A Life's Secret," "The Channings," "Verner's Pride," "Squire Trevlyn's Heir," "The Castle's Heir," "Shadow of Ashlydyat," "Foggy Night at Offord," "WILLIAM ALLAIR," &c.
Mrs. Wood is one of those writers whose fertile invention and skill in weaving the plot of a story keep the reader's attention absorbed from beginning to end. THE HAUNTED TOWER is one of her best and most interesting stories, and that is saying enough to put all her numerous admirers on the qui vive.
No higher compliment could be paid to any novel than to say that it excited a breathless and continuous interest. And in this respect we say that "The Haunted Tower" is a book of very great interest and power. It is an exciting novel, and carries the reader's attention to the end, by enchaining attention and making the hours of perusal pass swiftly and pleasantly—by perfectly allowable means. And in doing so, no little constructive power is displayed by its author, who exhibits also considerable knowledge of manners and character, and a more than ordinary degree of skill and grace in description, which is discernible in all of Mrs. Wood's writings.
Complete in one large octavo volume. Price 50 cents.

NOW READY.
A COOK BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.
PETERSON'S NEW COOK BOOK:
OR,
USEFUL AND PRACTICAL RECEIPTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE AND THE UNINITIATED.
Containing eight hundred and fifty-eight new and original receipts for cooking, and preparing all kinds of poultry, puddings, omelets, jellies, meats, soups, pies, vegetables, terrapins, pastries, pickles, syrups, wines, rolls, made dishes, preserves, desserts, potting sauces, cakes, tea, &c. Complete in one large volume; strongly bound, with full gilt ornamented back. Price $2.
Address, with orders,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.
All the NEW BOOKS are for sale at PETERSON'S. 1t

GODEY, and LADY'S FRIEND,
FOR OCTOBER,
PITCHER'S
9-17-3t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH
EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.
DR. C. L. MUNNS,
9-19-1m No. 731 SPRUCE STREET.

## MILITARY NOTICES.

$580, $580, $580, $580, $580,
CASH BOUNTY.
THE FIFTEENTH WARD
Will pay $80 Ward Bounty for three days only to a few more recruits. Choice given to enlist in any company or regiment. Apply this day to ISAAC M. KRUPP, at Provost Marshal's Office, corner BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets. 9-17-4t

SUBSTITUTES AND VOLUNTEERS
FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE,
And on Reasonable Terms,
W. D. HAVENS,
LICENSED BROKER,
No. 115 S. SEVENTH Street, Second Floor,
9-15-6t Room No. 10.

TENTH WARD.
250 MEN WANTED
TO FILL THE QUOTA OF THE TENTH WARD.
Highest Bounty Paid. Apply to
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
au8-tf No. 513 MARKET STREET.

BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS.
AVOID THE DRAFT,
and enlist in a Corps of some standing,
Authorized by the General and State Government.
MAJOR J. W. MOORE,
OF THE
NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Is recruiting to fill up five Companies in this city.
THE HIGHEST BOUNTIES GIVEN
For One, Two, or Three Years' Men.
Call at once, at
No. 533 CHESNUT Street, below SIXTH.
If you want to Enlist.
MAJOR J. W. MOORE
Is prepared to pay promptly
THE CITY AND WARD BOUNTY
Immediately on the mustering of any man to his Regiment.
BULLOCK BROS.,
O. W. DAVIS,
JOS. F. TOBIAS,
JNO. W. EVERMAN,
D. S. WINEBRENNER,
J. CAREY LEE,
ALF. D. JESSUP,
A. J. BONAFFON,
Committee.
au25-1t

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa., No. 248 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 11, 1864.
To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exemption, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, Citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.
By order of the Provost Marshal-General.
WILLIAM E. LEHMAN,
au12-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.
C. G. McCAWLEY,
au8-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing
SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Are invited to the extensive
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
of
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 6e6

## AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.
C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,
Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.
LARGE SALE OF WHITE GRANITE AND COMMON CROCKERY WARE.
On Tuesday Morning.
At 10 o'clock, thirteen lots, suitable for city and country retail trade.
GLASSWARE.
A fine assortment of table and other Glassware.
COAL OIL LAMP BURNERS.
150 dozen 0, 1, 2 burners.
CHINA TOYS, PARIAN WARE, &c.
An Invoice of China Toys, Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Parian Vases, and other Fancy Goods.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA
Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,
N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
S. WELSH & CO.,
Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES,
Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the
GENUINE WATER PROOF CLOAKS,
At the
LOWEST PRICES.
Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.
9-20-tuths-2m S. WELSH & CO.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

LINCOLN, JOHNSON,

AND

LIBERTY!

ANOTHER GRAND RALLY!

By Invitation of the Members of the Union League, the

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY

WILL ADDRESS THE

Citizens of Philadelphia,

Without distinction of Party,

ON THE

"ISSUES OF THE CANVASS,"

ON

THURSDAY EVENING, September 22

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

AT

THE UNION LEAGUE HALL,

(LATE CONCERT HALL.)

All who feel impressed with the importance of the pending electoral canvass upon the whole future of the republic are earnestly invited to be present on this occasion.

All who desire to hear the merits of men and principles discussed fully, fairly, deliberately, earnestly, and manfully, are invited to attend.

Good seats provided for all, and order and comfort insured. 9-20 3t

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB,
COMMONWEALTH BUILDING, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, September 17, 1864.

A meeting of the members of the Club will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst.

At 7 o'clock, at their Headquarters. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Committee of Superintendence.

Colonel P. C. ELLMAKER, Chairman.

Major A. J. SELLERS, Secretary. 9-17-2t

THE BUST OF GENERAL GRANT.—This elaborate sculpture, so much admired at the Fine Arts Gallery, is now on Free Exhibition for a few days, at ORNE'S CARPET STORE, No. 901 CHESNUT Street. As subscriptions to it are for the relief of Disabled Soldiers, persons subscribing not only benefit them, but give tangible evidence of their appreciation of one of our best generals. By all means see it. 9-19-3t

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY of Pennsylvania.

A term will commence

OCTOBER 3, 1864.

The Introductory Lecture will be delivered at 8 o'clock in the evening of that day, at the usual Lecture-Room by the

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD. 9-17-12t

OFFICE

OF THE

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company,

PHILADELPHIA, September 14, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock P. M., of TUESDAY, the 4th of October next, for any portion or the whole of

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

$1,000,000,

AS PART OF A

NEW LOAN

authorized by Acts of Assembly, payable on the 1st day of April, 1884, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on 1st day of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, and both principal and interest secured by a mortgage on the Company's estates and franchises. The proposals must be in writing, endorsed "Proposals for Lehigh Loan," and left at this office, where they will remain without being opened until the meeting of the Board of Managers, at 12½ o'clock on Wednesday, the 5th of October next. The offerers of accepted proposals will be early thereafter notified of such acceptance, when the premiums offered will be immediately payable, and afterwards each will be at liberty to pay the amount accepted by monthly instalments of 10 per cent., or more thereof, or the whole at one time, at his or her option. The Managers reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any bids not satisfactory.

By order of the Board of Managers.

EDWIN WALTER,

9-15-6t TREASURER.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD,
THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.
Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
TESTIMONIALS.
To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.
WILLIAM CRANE, Builder,
Residence, No. 1813 S. Second street.
Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.
PHILADELPHIA, 25th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.
JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tisdal, Merchants,
No. 244 N. Broad street.
Private residence, No. 722 Green street.
EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.
Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street,
Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au6-tf

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M.D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. au7-1m

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder, or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
For Weaknesses arising from Excesses or Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leuchorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, *at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury*, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.* It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" *in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron.*
Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once!*
The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity.*

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.
WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and *Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,
No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, and take no other.
Physician in attendance from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. 9-14-tuths 3m

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864.

## SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

### Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

### McCLELLAN AT THE SOUTH.

*From the Tribune.*

The public, we judge, is rather amused than alarmed by the frantic, screechy objurgations wherewith General McClellan is defended by the *World* and its compatriots against the charge of being at heart on the side of the Rebels, and of having evinced this preference while in command of the Union armies. Such simulated hysterics have no proper place in political warfare. They deceive no one worth the trouble. That we do most firmly believe that General McClellan, while directing the forces of the Union against the Rebellion, was desirous not to crush the Rebels, but to delay, and temporize, and hold back, until foreign complications, and financial embarrassment, and popular discouragement, should force our Government to a compromise, which should re-establish the slave power in its former baleful ascendency over the Government and politics of our country—this is our immovable conviction, based on multitudinous facts of unmistakable import. If circumstantial evidence can prove anything, then it is proved that the General-in-Chief who remained obstinately torpid through the long bright autumn and early winter of 1861, doggedly paralyzing a magnificent army of one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand men, as brave and capable as ever shouldered a musket, while there were not at any time sixty thousand, and often not forty thousand, opposed to him—we say it is proved that this General-in-Chief did not endeavor nor intend to put down the slaveholders' Rebellion.

We make the point so simple that it cannot be befogged by abuse of the Administration. Mr. Lincoln deserves what he has received for retaining this man in command after this exhibition of his bad faith or utter incapacity; and it were easy to show that the division of commands in the spring of 1862 was one of those weak expedients, splitting the difference between right and wrong, which always result in disaster. In view of McClellan's reluctance to move in the spring of 1862—his long delay before an utterly contemptible force at Yorktown—his straggling advance to and disastrous fight at Williamsburg—his snail-like progress to the defenses of Richmond—his waiting, and digging, and permitting an exposed corps to be attacked in overwhelming force and badly cut up at Fair Oaks or Seven Pines—his waiting, waiting, until Stonewall Jackson had concluded his raid down the valley, and returned to confront him at Richmond—his permitting one wing of his army to be crushed at Gaines' mill before ordering up adequate support—his retreat from the Chickahominy, abandoning or destroying millions worth of *materiel*, when not half his army had fired a shot, and when it held a strong defensive position from which all the Rebels in Virginia could not have driven it, had it been blessed with a fit General, or none at all—his looking after lines of retreat while his glorious army was fighting, and winning the battle of Malvern Hill—and then ordering it to retreat again so soon as the victory was won—how any one can believe, or even have the assurance to pretend, that he ever wished or meant to put the Rebellion down by fighting and shattering its armies, we cannot imagine.

We find a perfect explanation of his military career in the remark of his subordinate and admirer, Major Key, who, being asked why the Rebel army was not driven into the Potomac and destroyed directly after the battle of Antietam or Sharpsburg, unconsciously replied in substance:—"Because *that is not the game.* Our policy is to exhaust the Rebels and ourselves in indecisive warfare; thus only can the Union be restored and slavery saved by an amicable compromise." And that is the policy which now commends General McClellan to the admiration and support of tens of thousands who have steadfastly insisted that the Rebellion never could and never ought to be subdued.

The pretense of his supporters that the Rebels do not desire General McClellan's election is a transparent falsehood. The two or three articles published in Richmond journals to conceal this fact deceive none but natural fools. Everywhere the Rebels are exulting at the prospect of what they term "peace"—that is, the triumph of disunion—in case McClellan shall be elected. Thus, the Charleston *Courier*—always among the most dignified and deservedly influential journals of the South—in an article copied into our last, says:—

> "All of us perceive the intimate connection existing between the armies of the Confederacy and the peace men in the United States. These constitute two immense forces that are working together for the procurement of peace. The party whose nomination and platform we are considering, are altogether dependent for success on the courage and resolution of our fighting men. If their generalship, sagacity, valor, and vigilance are unable to obtain victories, and to arrest the progress of the invading hordes, the existing Administration will laugh to scorn all the efforts of the Opposition, and, in spite of the most powerful combinations, will continue to hold the places they occupy.
>
> "Our success in battle insures the success of McClellan. Our failure will inevitably lead to his defeat. It is the victories that have crowned our arms since this year began that have given existence, strength, and harmony to that organization which has arrayed itself with firm, defiant front against the despot and his minions. It is our long, unbroken series of splendid successes that has emboldened the few men of sense and honesty in Yankeedom to raise their voices in denunciation of the unconstitutional, base, foolish measures adopted and enforced by their Government, and they have gathered around the banner of their exceptional men so large a number as that they have good hope of being able to make head against the oppressor and tyrant."

He who does not know that the McClellan party of the North is regarded by the Rebels as their ally must be grossly, wilfully ignorant. They believe that McClellan, if elected, will at once concede their independence. Whatever may be the fact, such is their conviction; and they are exhausting their last energies in an effort to hold out until after our Presidential election. When their hopes shall be blasted by the result, we believe that the masses will constrain their reckless, desperate leaders to throw themselves on the generosity of the Government, and that our long devastated country will enjoy once more the blessedness of peace.

### A STRANGE STORY FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

*From the Times.*

We have a strange and startling story from the Rio Grande by way of New Orleans and Cairo. It would doubtless be interesting as well, if we had the particulars in an intelligible form. The salient points, however, would seem to be this:—On the 6th instant, the French army advanced from Bagdad to attack the Juarist force under General Cortinas at Matamoras. At a place called White Ranche, Cortinas met the enemy and gave him battle. The result, according to the narrator, who is a sergeant of the 91st Illinois Regiment, stationed at Brazos, was a victory for the Juarist force.

The French fell back some distance to a more defensible position, and at this point, while Cortinas was giving them battle a second time, Colonel Ford, the Rebel commander at Brownsville, crossed the Rio Grande, attacked the Jaurez troops in the rear, but—as the story goes—notwithstanding the odds thus gained by him, Cortinas drove the French behind their intrenchments, turned upon the Rebel assailant in his rear, and compelled Ford and his men to retire.

At this juncture, the 91st Illinois were marched up to the scene of action, Juan Brazos, and (we presume Ford had escaped across the Rio Grande by this time) joined in the pursuit of the Rebels, driving them five miles. The portion of Cortinas' army not engaged in this pursuit is said to have turned a third time on the French army, compelling its further retreat.

Cortinas ultimately concluded that it would be safer for him to cross the river into Texas, with his remaining force. This he did, taking with him five hundred men, and encamping on the night of the 6th by the side of the United States troops. On the 8th, another body of Juarist troops, five hundred strong, likewise crossed into Texas, and the united force the same day attacked Ford at Brownsville, compelling him to seek safety in flight. It is said Cortinas pursued him on the 9th, to Resaca de la Palma, but with what result is not reported.

The real story we take to be, that Cortinas, who, though formerly belonging to the most irregular order of Mexican troopers, is now military Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, and a full General in the Mexican army, was really unable to defend Matamoras, and took refuge in the neutral ground over the river. It is probable that the Gallo-Mexican army was supplied with cattle and other provisioning by the Rebels at and around Brownsville. Cortinas, in retreating before the French, came upon some squad of Ford's men, engaged in transporting supplies to the French, fought them, drove them across the river, and finding it expedient for himself likewise to take refuge in Texas, continued his pursuit to Brownsville and beyond, as the Illinois Sergeant reports.

Until additional particulars of these singular events are received, it would be needless to speculate as to any complication of a political or international character, which some have fancied might arise out of them. From our present view, it would appear most likely, that if complications should really arise, they would grow out of what is threatened by the *future* action of Cortinas, rather than out of anything that has actually taken place. We can imagine, for instance, the possibility of the Rebel Ford's recrossing the river into Mexican territory, and of his being pursued thither by Cortinas.

In such an event, the French General in command might complain that Brownsville, restored by the aid of Juarez's forces to our arms, was being made a base for the military operations of Cortinas. Or if it be true that Cortinas, from our side of the river, has brought sixteen pieces of artillery to bear upon Matamoras, it is not unlikely that the French commander might call on our forces for his expulsion, or, without due thought of our territorial authority, and by permission of the Rebels, might even throw troops into the State of Texas to operate upon his adversary. Our army, it has to be remembered, unlike that of Ford, is amenable to international obligations. It is the agent of a responsible and recognized Government. Ford's army is not. He might have a free fight on either side of the river. We cannot do this.

Accompanying the story, as it comes to us, is the report, that several vessels from New Orleans, with general freight and with special supplies for the army of Cortinas, have been captured by the French squadron at the mouth of the Rio Grande. But from this there is far less danger of complication arising, than from the schemes of the Confederate plotters to involve the United States Government in trouble with the *de facto* Government of Mexico. To this end the whole energy of the Rebels will be directed. We have to see to it that the game shall not succeed.

### A SINGULAR TABLEAU VIVANT.

From time immemorial a sort of *tableau vivant*, representing the Passion and Crucifixion of our Saviour, used to be enacted in the streets of Monaco on Good Friday. Abel Rendu gives the following graphic description of it:—

As the clock strikes nine, the city, illuminated, bursts out into a blaze of light, and the chapel of the palace is seen, decorated as if for a festival. A tribune and his guards, helmet on head and lance in hand, open the procession. Christ, represented by a dignified inhabitant of the principality, follows them in deep affliction, his eyes suffused with tears.

The treacherous Judas approaches his master, and betrays him to his followers, who bind his hands, scourge him with rods, and throw over him in mockery the purple robe. Herod, prouder of his absurd parasol than a pacha of three tails; Peter, brandishing his sword; Malchus, with his bleeding ear; the chief priests and ancients clamoring for our Saviour's blood; Pilate washing his hands; the soldiers casting lots for the garments of Christ; and the executioner preparing himself for his cruel office, all appear in succession. Then Jesus, pale and sinking, is laden with his heavy cross, he is nailed to it, and soon gives up the ghost.

The accusing cock, the cries of death, the sponge dipped in the gall, the sharp lance, the weeping Magdalen, St. John and his lamb, are all represented; but that is not enough, the tragedy soon merges into a farce.

A group difficult to describe unexpectedly presents itself—it consists of our First Parents, of the Tempter, and of the Angel with the flaming sword. Then come Judith and her maid, St. Lawrence and his gridiron, St. Philoniene and her anchor, and after them the Twelve Apostles, carrying the various instruments of their martyrdom. In the midst waves the banner of Rome. All these notabilities, resuscitated for the occasion, hasten to assist at the solemn inhumation of Christ.

The body of the Saviour is carried along on a bier, covered by a dais, and surrounded by torch-bearers. The drums beat. The holy women weep. The people mutter prayers as the procession enters the chapel and escorts the victim to his tomb. A sermon on the Passion concludes the strange exhibition—solemn and impressive to the actors, grotesque and unedifying in the eyes of strangers.

About the year 1848 the Bishop of Nice, shocked at the profanity of the show, forbade its repetition, and for some years it remained in abeyance. But under the auspices of the enterprising M. Blanc, the Sacred Mystery has been revived, improved, and utilized, and the *Journal de Monaco* of the 27th of March, 1864, announced that on Good Friday last, entirely new dresses, decorations, and accessories of a magnificent and ingenious character had been provided for it at the expense of the *Societe Anonyme de Jeux*, which also liberally imported for the occasion a brass band, and chartered a steamboat capable of conveying eight hundred pilgrims from Nice to the Rock, on the sagacious calculation that many of the strangers who came to scoff would remain to pray. The description given by the *Journal de Monaco* of the evening's amusement tallies pretty nearly with that given by Abel Rendu sixteen years ago, with the exception that, on this last occasion, a large apple-tree, was borne before Adam and Eve, from which our first parents plucked apples, and cast them to be scrambled for by the surrounding crowd as the procession moved on.

### "The Old English Gentleman."

Previous to my becoming so celebrated for the singing of "Farewell to the Mountains," I had produced a song which spread its popularity over the civilized world almost as rapidly as if the wires of the telegraph had transmitted its melody to the furthest pole: this was "The Old English Gentleman." Having been invited to an evening party in the city where music was to be the presiding deity, I met (I believe for the first time) an amateur of some celebrity, Mr. Crew, who was a bookseller in Lamb's, Conduit street, and possessed of a beautiful voice. He sang the Irish melodies charmingly, generally without accompaniment, which gave them a wildness and originality that at times were quite enchanting. "Rich and rare were the gems she wore" was one of his great songs; in fact, I think he rarely escaped without singing it.

This evening he threw off his bardic mantle and sang a song we had never heard before, "The Old English Gentleman." All were in raptures with it. "Whose was it?" "Where did it come from?" "How did you obtain it?" were the questions put from all quarters, terminating with "Do sing it again!" As for me, I was in ecstacies: I saw in an instant what I could do with it, and eagerly inquired where it could be obtained whether I might introduce it to the public, &c? I felt it was a fortune to me if I could be the person to do so. Mr. Carewe informed me it was a very old song, and that any one had a right to it. With this I begged a copy, which he said he would send me next day. In strict accordance with his promise, I received and immediately began to study it. . . . The first time I sang it in public was at a grand concert given on the stage of her Majesty's Italian Opera, in the Haymarket, where Sir George Smart conducted. We had a very large orchestra, led by Mori, and nearly all the first Italian and English singers appeared during the evening.

Towards the end of the first act I sat down to the grand pianoforte, and commenced "The Old English Gentleman." At the end of the first verse the applause was great; at the termination of the second verse still greater; at the third it increased; and at the end such a storm arose, that I was quite bewildered, and could not understand whether it meant condemnation of my song or a re-demand. In my hesitation I hurried off the stage and made for our ante-room at the back. Sir George hastened after me, saying rather angrily (as indeed he well might, not knowing what my feelings were), "Why don't you come back?" "What is it, Sir George?" I said, "are they hissing me?" "Hissing!" he replied, "no, it's a tremendous *encore*." And it was an *encore*—indeed, such as I had never received before, and have never witnessed since. After that you may be sure I fired away at "The Old English Gentleman" wherever I went.—*Musical and Personal Recollections, by H. Phillips.*

### The Scots in 1650.

Those who have not examined the matter are apt to imagine that the Scottish peasantry flocked to the so-called standard of the Kirk, in 1650, as some thirty years later, when, goaded into madness by the cruelty of Claverhouse and Lauderdale, they opposed successfully their undisciplined valor to the onset of veteran troops at Drumclog. This is very far from being the case. The same great writer, who has given a picture of the skirmish at Drumclog that will live as long as the language in which it is written, has also on another occasion given a description of the state of mind in which a Scottish peasant followed his lord to the battle of Bothwell Bridge, which represents to the life the feelings with which, according to abundance of the best evidence, the bulk of the Scottish peasantry left their homes under the conduct of their lairds and lords to be slaughtered at Dunbar, or as prisoners either to die of famine and pestilence, or to be transported to the English settlements in America. Such was the fate for which thousands of poor men were dragged from their homes by their native oppressors, by those who neither knew how to lead armies themselves nor would leave them to the leading of those who did know. Duke Hamilton pressed every fourth man in certain districts for his miserable expedition into England. Many yeomen in Clydesdale, "upon fear to be levied by force," fled from their houses to Loudoun Hill. The English army in their march through Berwickshire saw not any Scotchman, but the streets of the small towns and villages were full of Scotch women, very many of whom bemoaned their husbands, who, they said, "were enforced by the lairds to gang to the muster." The Highlanders, notwithstanding their vaunted attachment to their chiefs, were, latterly at least, as little disposed to go to war at the command of their tyrants as the Lowlanders. Obedience to his chief was indeed the creed in which the Highlander was brought up. But how far that obedience was hearty and willing appears from the fact that, in 1745, nothing but force could draw the men from their houses.—*Omitted Chapters of the History of England.*

**SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.**

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,
Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.
LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.
FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BALMORALS,
INCLUDING au20-2m
BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

FALL GOODS.
THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING,
THEIR
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
NEW GOODS,
EMBRACING THE
NEWEST STYLES AND FABRICS,
To which they invite attention. 9-15-6t
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

BENNERS & BOLTON,
No. 322 CHESNUT STREET,
Now offer to the trade generally a full line of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
AND
REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
ALL OF THEIR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.
se7-12t

GRAND OPENING OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
WATKINS & CO.,
On the N. E. Corner of NINTH and CHERRY, beg to inform their Lady friends that they have now ready
THEIR MAMMOTH ASSORTMENT
Of every variety of Style and Quality of
Fall and Winter Cloaks for 1864.
Our stock comprises as large an assortment and as great a variety as can be found in the balance of all the CLOAK STORES COMBINED.
OUR MOTTO AS OF OLD:—
"SMALL PROFITS AND LARGE SALES."
Our Reputation World Wide as
THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY!
Our Quality of Workmanship,
THE FINEST MANUFACTURED IN THE CITY!
Little or no advance on last year's price.
ESPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the success attending our System of SMALL PROFITS, rival stores have, mushroom-like, sprung up all round us; but, Ladies, be sure you get in the right place, and look for the name as well as the sign of
THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY.
D. WATKINS & CO.,
9-13-lmthstf N. E. Cor. of NINTH and CHERRY.

ESPEN & BROTHER.
NEW LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE,
No. 44 N. EIGHTH STREET.
We announce to our numerous friends and patrons that we have completed the removal of our well assorted stock of LACES, LACE GOODS, AND EMBROIDERIES from our old stand No. 31, to our New and Capacious Store
No. 44 N. EIGHTH STREET.
Receiving, as we do, the principal part of our stock directly from the best manufacturers in Paris, Brussels, and Saxony, one of our Firm visiting Europe once a year, for the purpose of Selecting Goods for our Extensive Trade, we are enabled to offer inducements, both in assortment and prices, such as no other house in this city can offer. Our stock of
THREAD LACE COLLARS AND SETTS,
MALTESE COLLARS AND SETTS,
POINT APPLIQUE COLLARS AND SETTS,
POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETTS,
REAL THREAD LACES,
REAL GUIPURE LACES,
POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE LACES,
CAMBRIA AND PUSHER VEILS,
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS,
HONITON BERTHA CAPES,
POINT CAPES,
THREAD LACE CAPES,
PUSHER CAPES,
LIMERICK LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
VALENCIEN AND POINT HANDKERCHIEFS.
Also a splendid assortment of EMBROIDERIES and WHITE GOODS—certainly the most complete ever offered in this or any other city, and well worthy a call to examine before purchasing elsewhere. We have also just opened 100 doz. of our celebrated KID GLOVES.
ESPEN & BROTHER,
NEW STORE No. 44 N. EIGHTH Street,
9-17-3t Philadelphia.

MUSLINS.—HAVING HAD A LARGE stock in store as they have advanced, I am now selling at less than the regular market prices.
Bleached Muslins at 25, 31, and 37½c., full yard wide, at 45 and 50, that are real good for the money.
Also, fine Goods, such as New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay State Mills, White Rock, &c., Sheetings, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2¼, and 2½ yards wide, some of the heaviest made, at less prices than they can be made for now.
Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings in all the various widths and qualities.
Canton Flannels, bleached, unbleached, and colored, in the very heaviest goods made.
GRANVILLE B. HAINES,
No. 1013 MARKET Street,
9-17 Above Tenth street.

FLANNELS.—MY STOCK OF THESE IS now complete. Those in need of any for the winter will save money by buying them now, as all kinds of woolens will undoubtedly be higher.
I have Ballardvale Flannels, in ¾, ⅞, and yard wide, from 75 cents up; also other makes, that are good, at lower prices.
Heavy Shaker goods, that are very desirable, being very wide and heavy.
A large variety of striped, plaid, and plain double-width goods, for shirts, being of the best quality.
Heavy Blue Twilled, for sailors' use.
Heavy gray, white, and red twilled, that I believe are cheaper than the same, are being sold at.
GRANVILLE B. HAINES,
No. 1013 MARKET Street,
9-17-3t Above Tenth.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fet-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

F. SCHUELLERMANN & CO.
NO. 33 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Would invite the attention of buyers to their stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
Which they have now open at less than market prices. Bargains in Brocha, Blanket, and Stella Shawls, Dress Goods, Furnishing Goods, Men and Boys' Wear, &c. &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT No. 33 N. EIGHTH STREET. 9-17-6t

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has received his FALL IMPORTATION of
REAL INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE.
With a few Choice FALL GOODS, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. se7-12t

1024 CHESNUT STREET.
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
E. M. NEEDLES.
1024 CHESNUT STREET.

RUN NO RISK!!!—
We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.
FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
my8-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Closing out Late Importations 20 Per Cent. Less than Present Gold Rates.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS, OF ENTIRE NEW PATTERNS,
VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Wide Goods,
With a large assortment of
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
NEW VENETIANS, PALATINE, AND DAMASK-MAKE DRUGGETS.
WELL SEASONED OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.
JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT STREET,
9-27-6t Below Seventh.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 8-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stethlow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange. jy7-3m

PHILADELPHIA
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. CORNER
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND au12-1m
WINDOW SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET,
Manufacturer of
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the
LOWEST PRICES.
REPAIRING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. se3-1m

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.
Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
se16-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

CAUTION.
ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.
This favorite Soap is now over seven years in use by at least
One Hundred Thousand Families
in Pennsylvania alone.
It is made upon entirely new principles, of perfectly pure materials, and always in the same way. It does away with the use of a Wash-board, and will wash twice as much clothes with two-thirds less labor than any other Soap made in the United States.
ITS GREAT POPULARITY
Has induced several brainless soap-makers to imitate it in appearance only, and, by offering great inducements to unprincipled dealers, put their spurious article on the market on the just reputation acquired by our Detersive.
Those desiring to purchase our Soap should examine and see that
OUR NAME AND TRADE-MARK
Is stamped upon EVERY POUND of the Soap before they take it.
VAN HAGEN & McKEONE,
au27-1m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW MESS MACKEREL.—100 KITTS NEW Mess Mackerel in store and for sale by
KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
9-12-3t* No. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
F. A. HOYT & BROTHER,
HAVE ON HAND
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
READY-MADE FINE CLOTHING
FOR
BOYS.
S. W. Cor. TENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
au6-tuths 2w ASSEMBLY BUILDING.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,
Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.
TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

DEPOT FOR
UNITED STATES REVENUE
AND
POSTAGE STAMPS,
FOR THE MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
United States Postage Stamps sold wholesale and retail. Two per cent. discount allowed on all sales from Five to Twenty Dollars; Three per cent. on Twenty Dollars and upwards.
All orders should be sent to
JESPER HARDING,
Collector of First District,
9-14-12t No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
First Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Philadelphia.
NOTICE.
The Annual Assessment for 1864, for the above-named District, of persons liable to a tax on Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) at the Office, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, second floor, on and after THURSDAY, September 1, and until and including SATURDAY, September 24, ensuing.
PENALTIES.
All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 19th Section of the Excise Laws of July 1, 1862.
All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their licenses, as regulated by law, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.
All payments are required to be made in Treasury Notes, under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks organized under the act to provide a National Currency, known as National Banks.
NO FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.
JESPER HARDING,
Collector,
se1-21t No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

UNITED STATES
7-30 LOAN.
The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.
These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.
Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.
It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.
CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.
In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.
ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.
But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.
It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [9-13]
ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
Throughout the country will give further information and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW GAME OF CARDS.
THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS
(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), are sent by post for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.
"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.
"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—Illustrated London News.
Address A. JOYCE, No. 62 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York. au26-1m

DIGBY HERRINGS.—1000 BOXES EXTRA quality Herrings, suitable for retail grocers sales, in store and for sale by
KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
9-13-3t* No. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

**FINANCIAL.**

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE BALANCE OF THE
$75,000,000 LOAN
Having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to sell to customers at once in large or small sums, any amount of this most desirable
GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN
AT THE MARKET PRICE.
We have always considered these 1881 BONDS as the
BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.
There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.
Parties having
5-20 LOAN
Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for this MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for Five-twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
se10-1m Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
FINANCIAL AGENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
U. S. SIXES 1881.
Bonds of this very desirable Loan on hand and for sale at this BANK.
7 3-10th NOTES,
Of all denominations and in any amount, constantly on hand.
10-40 LOAN
AT PAR,
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
Subscribers have the privilege of paying the back interest from September 1 in United States Notes, adding 50 per cent premium.
Conversion of 7 3-10ths per cent. Treasury Notes to the Loan of 1881 attended to.
All National Bank Notes received on deposit at par.
C. H. CLARK,
PRESIDENT.
Morton McMichael, Jr.,
Cashier. se12-10t

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40s.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEL & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [1-14

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
2-8 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
au23-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
au23-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
au27-1m No. 1621 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Mills, &c. Heated with direct or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c.
se1-1m M. FOREMAN, No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars,
Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1-28-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences,
Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh27-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

**WANTS.**

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED, BY A family of four persons, in a location west of BROAD street, and north of SPRUCE. Address Box 1561, P. O. 9-19-3t*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
FIVE OR SIX
HOUSE CARPENTERS,
AT
No. 232 CARTER STREET.
Inquire at the Shop. 9-16-6t
T. M. PLOWMAN.

WANTED
THE HUMANE AND BENEVOLENT
To know that the
"Working Women's Relief Association,"
No. 736 ARCH STREET,
Has opened a REGISTRY OFFICE, where all women out of employment may find situations, free of charge, and where families desiring persons for household service can obtain all kinds of assistants, from a Governess to a Washwoman, upon the payment of a small fee. The patronage of the benevolent is particularly solicited for this Association, which proposes rather to help women to help themselves than to make them objects of charity. A workroom has been opened, where any kind of family and gentlemen's sewing will be promptly and neatly executed at a moderate price; the whole profit of the work to go into the hands of those performing it. 9-16-6t

WANTED TO RENT, A HOUSE AND some ground on the line of the "Germantown" or "North Pennsylvania" Railroad. House must have modern improvements. Rent not to exceed $500. Address, stating full particulars, amount of land, location, &c., Box 1392 P O. 9-17-3t*

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first-class FINISHERS. Wages, $3·25 per day.
Applications may be made to Lieutenant Commander W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person, but none but first-class workmen, and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance,
9-12-12t Navy Department.

WANTED, WANTED.
WORK FOR CIRCULAR AND JIG SAWS
AT
VANDUSEN, DAVIDSON & CO.'s,
Penn Treaty Marine Railway and Ship Yard,
BEACH, above HANOVER Street,
Kensington,
se8-12t* Philadelphia.

CIRCULAR AND JIG SAWING
EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH,
On reasonable terms,
at
VANDUSEN, DAVIDSON & CO.'S,
Penn Treaty Marine Railway and Ship Yard,
BEACH, above HANOVER Street,
se8-12t* Kensington, Philadelphia.

**FOR SALE AND TO LET.**

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. PLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

**EDUCATIONAL.**

FIFTY CENTS.—LESSONS IN GERMAN,
BY
A NATIVE OF
GERMANY,
WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH FLUENTLY,
AT
FIFTY CENTS AN HOUR.
LADIES AND CHILDREN ONLY.
Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock, at
se13-2w No. 722 FLORIDA Street.

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHO[illegible]
COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE,
Thirty-ninth and Market Streets,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6.
Address,
au27-1m PROFESSOR E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, REAR of No. 41 N. ELEVENTH Street, reopens on the 5th inst. $15 per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. [se1-1m*] W. WHITALL.

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 320 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. au22-1m*

**PROPOSALS.**

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE Office, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 26th instant, for supplying the following articles:—
Army Corps, Division, and Brigade Flags, the drawings and specifications of which can be seen at this office, also the quantity required.
10,000 yards Canton Flannel, army standard. Samples required.
The bids will state the number or quantity of each kind proposed to be delivered.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application to this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered. Nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular articles, and will be addressed to
Colonel ALEX. J. PERRY,
9-20-5t Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR STOVES.—
PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until noon of THURSDAY, 22d inst., for delivery and fitting up for use, at the new United States Barracks, near Spring Mill, on or before September 30, 1864, the following articles, viz.:—
126 Heating Stoves, 10-inch, with necessary pipe.
6 Heating Stoves, 12-inch, do do
52 Heating Stoves, 16-inch, do do
27 Cooking Stoves, 10-inch, cast iron, with necessary pipe and utensils to cook for at least 100 men each.
Proposals will name price for cast iron or clay cylinder heating stoves; also, the price per pound for pipe, including the necessary elbows, other material, and labor to fit the same for use, and must be accompanied by a sample of each kind bid for.
No proposals will be received except those properly filled in upon the blank forms which are furnished at this office, and which must be guaranteed by responsible persons.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests, and to accept such parts of bids as may be deemed advisable.
By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.,
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9-19-3t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER AND NAILS.
PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until noon of THURSDAY, 22d instant, for delivering at the Summit House Hospital, Darby road, immediately:—
7000 feet 5/4 common white Pine Boards, 16 feet.
1600 feet Hemlock Scantling, 2x6, 16 feet.
800 feet Hemlock Scantling, 3x4, 12 feet.
400 feet Hemlock Scantling, 3x4, 16 feet.
800 feet Hemlock Scantling, 4x5, 18 feet.
300 pounds 10d. Nails.
100 pounds 8d. Nails.
To be approved after delivery by an Inspector appointed for that purpose.
No proposals will be received except those properly filled in upon the blank forms, which are furnished at this office, and which must be guaranteed by responsible persons.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests, and to accept such parts of bids as may be deemed advisable.
By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, United States Army.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9-19-3t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 16, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., September 23d, 1864, for immediate delivery of the following described stoves:—
12 Ironing Stoves, Mott's Patent, (3 No. 8, 3 No. 10, 3 No. 12, 3 No. 14), 150 Niagara Cook Stoves, with fixtures complete, (25 No. 7, 25 No. 8, 50 No. 9, 50 No. 10), 50 Roger Williams' Cook Stoves, extra large, with fixtures complete.
To be of best quality, and the the stoves to be furnished in the shortest possible time, and subject to inspection. Bidders to furnish one of each size as a sample.
Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, number of each size bid for, and the shortest time required for delivery. Price to include boxing and delivery.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.
The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
For further information, call at the office, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.
By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
9-26-6t Captain and A. Q. M.

REMOVAL.
J. MEIER & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Have removed from No. 125 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH Streets, where they have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. [au30-1m
Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. [3t

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864.

## MY PSALM.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

I mourn no more my vanished years;
Beneath a tender rain,
An April rain of smiles and tears,
My heart is young again.

The west winds blow, and, singing low,
I hear the glad streams run;
The windows of my soul I throw
Wide open to the sun.

No longer forward nor behind
I look in hope or fear;
But, grateful, take the good I find,
The best of now and here.

I plough no more a desert land,
The harvest, weed, and tare;
The manna dropping from God's hand
Rebukes my painful care.

I break my pilgrim staff, I lay
Aside the toiling oar;
The angel sought so far away
I welcome at my door.

The airs of spring may never play
Among the ripening corn,
Nor freshness of the flowers of May
Blow through the autumn morn;

Yet shall the blue-eyed gentian look
Through fringed lids to heaven,
And the pale aster in the brook
Shall see its image given.

The woods shall wear their robe of praise,
The south wind softly sigh,
And sweet, calm days in golden haze,
Melt down the amber sky.

Not less shall manly deed and word
Rebuke an age of wrong;
The graven flowers that wreathe the sword
Make not the blade less strong.

But smiling hands shall learn to heal,
To build as to destroy;
Nor less my heart for others feel,
That I the more enjoy.

All as God wills, who wisely heeds
To give or to withhold,
And knoweth more of all my needs
Than all my prayers have told.

Enough, that blessings undeserved
Have marked my erring track,—
That, whereso'er my feet have swerved,
His chastening turned me back;

That more and more a Providence
Of love is understood,
Making the springs of time and sense
Sweet with eternal good;

That death seemed but a covered way
Which opens into light,
Wherein no blinded child can stray
Beyond the Father's sight;

That care and trial seem at last,
Through memory's sunset air,
Like mountain ranges over past,
In purple distance fair;

That all the jarring notes of life
Seem blending in a psalm,
And all the angels of its strife
Slow rounding into calm.

And so the shadows fall apart,
And so the west winds play;
And all the windows of my heart
I open to the day.

## A Short Catechism on Negro Equality and Democracy.

Who said that all men are created equal? Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy.

Who gave the negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic party.

Who presided over the Convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States? The Democratic party.

Who married a negro woman, and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice-President of the United States? The Democratic party.

If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson had become President, who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House? The same negro woman.

Who made the negro a citizen of the State of Maine? The Democratic party.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? The Democratic party.

Who gave the negro the right to vote in New Hampshire? The Democratic party.

Who permitted every colored person owning $250 in New York to become a voter? A General Assembly purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio which required negroes to give bonds and security before settling in that State? The Democratic party.

Who made mulattoes legal voters in Ohio? A Democratic Supreme Court, of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice.

What became of Reuben Wood? The Democratic party elected him Governor three times, and he is still a leader of the Democratic party.

Who helped to give free negroes the right to vote in Tennessee, under her Constitution of 1795? General Jackson.

Was General Jackson a good Democrat? He generally passed as such.

Who, with the above facts, and many others, staring them in the face, are continually whining about negro suffrage and negro equality? The Democratic party.

All these things were done by Democrats, and yet they deny being in favor of negro equality, and charge it upon the Republicans—just like the thief who cries stop thief the loudest.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

## The Union Candidate for the Legislature in the Twenty-second Ward, Philadelphia.

We are only induced to notice the nomination of William F. Smith, as the Union candidate for re-election from the Twenty-second Ward, Philadelphia, because we observe that one or two *neutral* journals in the city are bitterly assailing Mr. Smith in their daily and weekly issues. Why this is so, we are unable to explain, and of course do not care; but in order to serve the truth, and maintain the justice of a good record, we are constrained to declare that no man on the floor of the House of Representatives was more faithful to his constituents, more prompt and steady in their service, more courteous and obliging to them individually, than this same abused William F. Smith. He was one of the hardest working men in the committees of the last session. He was scarcely ever absent from his seat during the business hours of the House, and we feel warranted in writing, without in the least detracting from the faithfulness of his colleagues from the city, that Philadelphia is indebted for a large portion of her princely legislative favors to the zeal of Mr. Smith, and the manner in which he looked after the local interests of his constituents. If the people permit such a representative to be struck down to serve the prejudices of newspaper writers and bitter personal foes, a faithful legislator will hereafter have no guarantee of support from those whom he best serves.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

## Brief and to the Point.

The following despatches were sent to Buffalo, as apologies for not attending the late Lincoln and Johnson ratification meeting there. They speak for themselves:—

WASHINGTON, September 13.—My sympathies are with your gathering, but I cannot now leave Washington. W. H. SEWARD.

Pressure of public business will not permit my attending your meeting of the 14th, as I had intended. The cause has my hearty sympathy. ANDREW JOHNSON.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, September 13.—A previous engagement alone prevents my being with you to-morrow. The Union party in Ohio is in good cheer, and is certain to achieve a glorious victory. DAVID TOD.

PETERBORO, September 13.—I wish I could, but I can't. God bless your meeting, and make it mighty against both Southern and Northern traitors. GERRIT SMITH.

## Reminiscences of Jeff. Davis and Twiggs.

Rev. Dr. Evarts, of Chicago, in a recent sermon, said:—

The spot in our lake can be pointed out to you where a young lieutenant of the United States army was once well nigh drowned. He went down, as it was supposed, for the last time, when assistance reached him. He was rescued, and after much difficulty restored to consciousness. The young lieutenant is now the President of the insurgent "Confederacy," Jefferson Davis.

About the same time there was another United States officer stationed here, whose treatment of his soldiers was so tyrannical that they resolved to put an end to him. The cap snapped. The sleeping officer awoke, and lived to betray the United States forces under his command in Texas to the enemy. His name is David E. Twiggs.

Behind this "frowning Providence," however, God "hides" the "smiling face" which he has in reserve for a nation reunited and redeemed of that infamous institution which prompted Davis to rebellion, Twiggs to treachery, and gave both of them the "plantation manners," which almost cost the latter his life.

## A Model Writer.

General Sherman has surpassed all the newspaper correspondents as a military writer. He is not as picturesque, nor as effective, in a popular point of view, as some of the gentlemen connected with journalism; but for conciseness, perspicacity, and comprehensiveness, with brevity, he is a perfect model. The congratulatory order which he issued to his army at Atlanta, on the 8th instant, is a superb example of this. In less than a page of an ordinary duodecimo book, he surveys the grand four months' campaign which opened by the march from Chattanooga and was consummated by the fall of Atlanta. Lest some of our stylists, or students of style, should have overlooked this historical gem, we give it a setting here:—

"On the 1st day of May our armies were lying in garrison, seemingly quiet, from Knoxville to Huntsville, and our enemy lay behind his rocky-faced barrier at Dalton, proud, defiant, and exulting. He had had time since Christmas to recover from his discomfiture on the Mission Ridge, with his ranks filled, and a new commander-in-chief second to none of the Confederacy in reputation for skill, sagacity, and extreme popularity.

"All at once our armies assumed life and action, and appeared before Dalton. Threatening Rocky Face, we threw ourselves upon Resaca, and the Rebel army only escaped by the rapidity of its retreat, aided by the numerous roads with which he was familiar, and which were strange to us.

"Again he took post at Altoona, but we gave him no rest, and by a circuit towards Dallas and a subsequent movement to Ackworth, we gained the Altoona Pass. Then followed the eventful battles about Kenesaw, and the escape of the enemy across the Chattahoochee river.

"The crossing of the Chattahoochee and breaking of the Augusta road was most handsomely executed by us, and will be studied as an example in the art of war. At this stage of our game our enemies became dissatisfied with their old and skilful commander, and selected one more bold and rash. New tactics were adopted. Hood first boldly and rapidly, on the 20th of July, fell on our right at Peachtree creek, and lost.

"Again, on the 22d, he struck our extreme left, and was severely punished; and finally again, on the 28th, he repeated the attempt on our right, and that time must have been satisfied; for since that date he has remained on the defensive. We slowly and gradually drew our lines about Atlanta, feeling for the railroads which supplied the Rebel army and made Atlanta a place of importance.

"We must concede to our enemy that he met these efforts patiently and skilfully; but at last he made the mistake we had waited for so long, and sent his cavalry to our rear, far beyond the reach of recall. Instantly our cavalry was on his only remaining road, and we followed quickly with our principal army, and Atlanta fell into our possession as the fruit of well-concerted measures, backed by a brave and confident army.

"This completed the grand task which had been assigned us by our Government."

## Hon. George H. Pendleton the Guest of C. L. Vallandigham—A Serenade—A Short Speech from Pendleton—Vallandigham Speaks, and never mentions McClellan—Mr. D. Houk Disperses the Crowd.

Hon. George H. Pendleton, the Peace Candidate of the Chicago Convention, suddenly appeared in Dayton last evening, and repaired to the mansion of C. L. Vallandigham. The Dayton Democracy being very admirably drilled, were soon hustled out and marched up to serenade Mr. Pendleton. The whole thing looked as if it was a neat little arrangement of Vallandigham, to get a chance to explain himself. Mr. Pendleton was too much of "a blooded man" to talk to such a crowd, so he merely said:—

"Fellow-citizens—I did not come here to make a political speech. I am very thankful for the honor you have conferred upon me."

Mr. Vallandigham followed in a brief speech, in which he seemed studiously to avoid mentioning the name of General McClellan—the crowd noticing this conspicuous omission. He eulogized the Democratic party; referred to its longevity; its labors (to keep in office) and record, asserting that all the enduring statutes on our books were the work of that party, and declared it a principle of the party to support all nominations which are fairly made.

He declared he would support the nominees of the party, and briefly eulogized the Chicago platform (his own work)—which was loudly cheered. He exhorted the Democracy to be faithful, and prayed that God might grant them the mercy of success. [His manner very noticeably indicated that he was doubtful whether such "mercy" is in store for them.] At the conclusion of this pathetic exordium Mr. D. Houk dispersed the crowd.

It is quite apparent that the Dayton Democracy are not in an amiable mood.—*Dayton (Ohio) Journal, 17th.*

## Admiral Porter to Command the West India Squadron.

It is reported that Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is now *en route* to the squadron, to deliver it up to an officer not yet known to us. He will then take command of the special West India squadron, now commanded by Acting Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner. Admiral Porter's flagship will be the *Vanderbilt*, Commander Baldwin, now lying at anchor off Sandy Hook.

It is somewhat remarkable that history is about to repeat itself, as in 1824 Commodore David Porter was sent to the West Indies to rid those waters of the pirates which so annoyed our commerce, and now the son of that distinguished officer goes out for the purpose of clearing the same grounds of pirates, both Rebel and Anglo-Rebel. It is not at all unlikely that the active course which will be pursued by the son will bring about the same happy results which followed the efforts of the father.

A SWIMMING MATCH FOR WOMEN.—The programme of the Brighton swimming contest included a "match for females, open to all comers, distance 300 yards, for a very handsome silver-plated teapot, value 55s." This odd affair is described as follows by the *Spectator*:—"On the cliff, the pier, the beach, there must have been 5000 or 6000 spectators—a somewhat awful ordeal, one would think, for the 'females' in question. 'They must have good heart to come out at all,' said one middle-aged woman to another close to her elbow, and we quite agreed. After a short delay, however, the door of a bathing machine, which had been drawn up to the starting place, opened, and out jumped first one and then a second young woman. This was all.

There were four entries, but only two came to the scratch; Mrs. Mary Taylor, who wore a scarlet and white head-dress, and Miss Gooding, (or Jenny Gooding, as she was called in the crowd), who showed in white and blue. The rest of their persons were clothed in short blue jackets, not tunics, such as women wear at French watering places, and trousers fitting rather tight, which no doubt must be far more easy to swim in than loose ones. So far as we could observe from a distance of some thirty yards, they seemed fine, strong young women, and we gathered from the talk about us that they were sisters, the daughters of a proprietor of machines, accustomed to attend on ladies bathing, and both of them first rate swimmers. After a short delay, the signal was given, and they both ran into the water, and started for the 150 yards' flag, round which they were to swim.

We were disappointed in the pace, Mrs. Taylor and Jenny taking the matter rather coolly, and swimming side by side quietly until the close, when the married lady took a few feet precedence of her sister, and came first to the ground amidst much applause. Whether the applause incited the young woman to prolong their performance, or whether it was part of the programme, we cannot say, but instead of going to the machine they now swam out for thirty yards or so, and began tossing and diving, and were hauled up into a boat by a young man, who, we were told, was their brother, from which they each took several very respectable headers.

THE THREE PRINTERS.—I heard what I considered to be a very good story the other day. A lady of the very highest fashion—"not to put too fine a point on it," as Mr. Dickens' Mr. Snagsby would say—was anxious to reduce the pretensions of a lady of the publishing "connection," a Marchioness, as Mr. Abraham Lincoln would say, in whose company she found herself. "My dear Mrs. Dash," said the Marchioness to her hostess, "I dined with dear old Lord Scandal yesterday. What odd people you do meet at his house! I wonder where he finds them. Why, one day when I was there he had *three printers* to dinner." "Printers!" said the host; "my dear lady Blank, are you sure?" "Oh, yes, quite sure they were printers, Lady Soandso told me so." "Did you hear their names, then?" "Yes, their names were—dear, I have such a bad head for names—Oh! I remember two of them; one was Mr. Hallam, and the other a Mr. Macaulay."—*Illustrated Times.*

REBEL RAID INTO LABADIEVILLE.—Last Thursday night a band of Rebels, numbering from thirty-five to fifty, all Creoles from the Parishes of Lafourche and Assumption, came into Labadieville, and made a clean sweep of all the goods contained in certain stores. A few shots were exchanged, and Mr. C. G. Guerrin, Captain of the Labadieville Home Guards, was killed.—*N. O. Times, 12th.*

GENERAL GRANT'S CONFIDENCE.—The *Army and Navy Journal* of last week says:—"We know that the Lieutenant-General believes he has the enemy in his grasp. We do not speak from idle rumors, or from conjecture founded on speculations upon his movements. Whatever momentary cash of despondency may have crossed him once has gone."

## FROM MOBILE BAY.

### Large Rebel Salt Works Burned.

FORT MORGAN, September 10.—An expedition, planned by General Bailey, and commanded by Captain Stone, of General Bailey's staff, returned this morning, after burning the largest salt works owned by the Rebels, at Bon Secour Bay, securing a large quantity of forage, and capturing two prisoners.

The loss of the salt works will be severely felt by the Rebels, for they were on a most extensive scale. They comprised about fifteen houses, each one of which turned out seventy-five bushels per diem.

The buildings were burned, and the kettles, pans, and other machinery and implements broken into fragments.

General Bailey is determined that Rebeldom shall have no rest while it is in his power to give it telling blows.—*New Orleans Times, Sept. 12.*

### Arrival of General Hurlbut with the Rebel General Page, at Fort Morgan—Expedition to Point Clear—The Condition of Fort Morgan, Ordnance Stores, etc.—The Torpedoes Removed—Guns Unearthed at Fort Powell.

FORT MORGAN, September 7.—We have had quite an excitement here to-day on the arrival of the *Laura* with Major-General Hurlbut and staff, and the Rebel General Page, who is on trial for spiking the guns of this fort after its surrender. If the court can make it convenient to hang Page and all other such traitors to the yard-arm of one of the ships hereabouts, it would be one of the greatest favors they could confer on the country.

There can be no objection to treating men who act honorably as prisoners should be treated, but when a commander so far forgets or despises all that is considered fair and honorable in warfare, as to surrender and afterwards endeavor to make that he has surrendered useless no mercy should be shown him. He has no rights gentlemen should respect.

Under the administration of General Bailey things are assuming their wonted shape, and we are now ready to repel any attempt that may be made by the Rebels in this quarter.

LATER.

A gentleman who arrived here from the Bay yesterday morning, furnishes the following additional and latest intelligence from that quarter:—

An expedition of four hundred infantry left Fort Morgan yesterday morning for Point Clear, about fifteen miles up the bay, their object being to surprise a camp of Rebels said to be there. Strong pickets are detailed each day policing the fort. Large quantities of ordnance stores have been found in good condition. It is wonderful to see what effect our shells had on the brick work. In some places teams can be driven through the holes, but in time it will be nearly as strong as before.

The guns are now in a condition to do some service, the spikes having been removed; but some of the carriages will have to be replaced, as our shots literally smashed them. There has been a temporary light-house erected. The old one will be demolished, and a fine brick one put up on its site, when it will look as in days of yore. Our gunboats are busy dragging for torpedoes in the channel, and also close to the line of spiles driven across the harbor. They are very sound, their construction being made of lager beer casks, strongly bound with iron hoops and filled with powder. Their power is said to be enormous; but the beach is now lined with the remnants of them. They are now about all out, and there is no danger.

There have been some fine guns unearthed at Fort Powell, where we have a large garrison.—*N. O. Times of the 10th.*

## NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

### ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVE.
1. Robert P. King.
2. G. Morrison Coates.
3. Henry Bumm.
4. William H. Kern.
5. Barton H. Jenks.
6. Charles M. Runk.
7. Robert Parke.
8. William Taylor.
9. John A. Hiestand.
10. Richard H. Coryell.
11. Edward Halliday.
12. Charles F. Reed.
13. Elias W. Hale.
14. Charles H. Shriner.
15. John Wister.
16. David McConaughy.
17. David W. Woods.
18. Isaac Benson.
19. John Patton.
20. Samuel B. Dick.
21. Everard Bierer.
22. John P. Penney.
23. Ebenezer McJunkin.
24. John W. Blanchard.

By order of the State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON,
CHAIRMAN.

9-8

## NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFF,
HENRY C. HOWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS,
FREDERICK M. ADAMS.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT,
EDWIN A. MERRICK.

### CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES,
CHARLES O'NEILL.

CITY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS DICKSON.

### CONGRESS.

First District.........JOHN M. BUTLER.
Second District.........CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District.........LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District.........WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District.........M. RUSSELL THAYER.

SENATOR—THIRD DISTRICT,
ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

REPRESENTATIVES.

First District.........WILLIAM FOSTER.
Second District.........WILLIAM H. RUDDIMAN.
Third District.........RICHARD BUTLER.
Fourth District.........W. W. WATT.
Fifth District.........JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District.........JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District.........THOMAS COCHRAN.
Eighth District.........JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District.........CHARLES FOSTER.
Tenth District.........SAMUEL S. PANCOAST.
Eleventh District.........FRANKLIN D. STERNER.
Twelfth District.........LUKE V. SUTPHIN, Sr.
Thirteenth District.........ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District.........FRANCIS HOOD.
Fifteenth District.........GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District.........WILLIAM F. SMITH.
Seventeenth District.........EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District.........JAMES MILLER. 9-15-2t

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. ja1-tf

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf 1 Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

UNITED STATES
SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF 1881,
FOR SALE,
In Amounts and sizes to suit purchasers, at lowest market rates.
BONDS READY FOR DELIVERY.
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,
se15-10t Opposite the Exchange.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE INTERMENT OF Deceased Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD street, until noon of Wednesday, 28th instant, for the interment, during the term of six months, commencing OCTOBER 1, 1864, of all deceased soldiers within the limits of the military district of Philadelphia, including Chester, Chesnut Hill, Germantown, Nicetown, Haddington, Spring Mill, Fort Mifflin, Camp William Penn, White Hall, and Beverly, as well as any other Hospitals, Barracks, or Camps, that may be established within that term.

Proposals must include a plain but neat pine coffin, stained; the use of a hearse; a burial place; interring, and setting up at each grave of a headboard (to be furnished by the Government), and all charges necessary to make the burial complete.

Separate proposals may be forwarded for White Hall and Beverly, where there are Government Cemeteries established.

No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks, which can be had at this office, and must be guaranteed by persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

By order of Colonel Alex. J. Perry, Q. M. D. U. S. A.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9-14-12t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR WALNUT HEAD Boards.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until noon of MONDAY, 26th inst., for delivering at the United States Warehouses, Hanover street wharf, on or before OCTOBER 15, 1864:—

100 Walnut Tablets, or Head Boards, with oval top, each 4 feet long, 10 inches wide, 1½ inches thick, smoothed on all sides and oiled.

A sample must be sent with each proposal, and must be similar to sample now at this office.

Proposals will be received for the whole or part of the above.

No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks, which can be had at this office, and must be guaranteed by persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9-14-10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, First Division.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 31, 1864.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, in open market, till OCTOBER 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.

Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.

Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
se5-tocl5 Quartermaster-General's Office.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE STEAMER COAL for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for the use of steamers, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required; furnishing, if demanded, seven thousand tons per week.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the Coal delivered on board of vessels at this port and at New York, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the Department is in funds for that purpose.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector), that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies. No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with.

The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
se6-17t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR STRAW FOR HOSPITALS, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until noon of TUESDAY, 27th instant, for furnishing to the United States, for six months, commencing October 1, 1864, all the Straw required for use at the various hospitals, barracks, and other public buildings, or camps, within the limits of the Military District of Philadelphia, including Chester, Chesnut Hill, Germantown, Nicetown, Haddington, Spring Mill, Fort Mifflin, White Hall, and Beverly, as well as any others that may be established within that time.

Proposals must state the prices separately for rye and wheat straw, in bundles and bales, and must include the delivery where ordered.

No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks, which can be had at this office, and must be guaranteed by persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department U. S. A.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9-14-11t Captain, A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
CLERK'S OFFICE, August 27, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 30th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing each of the following classes of stationery for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States, viz:

[illegible] reams white quarto post paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
100 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
25 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, coarse ruled on all sides.
30 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, plain.
50 reams white foolscap paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
20 reams legal cap paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
20 reams flat cap paper, plain.
150 reams thin Manilla paper.
800 reams Manilla paper, 12 by 19 inches, weighing 11 pounds per ream, very tough and smooth.
600 reams Manilla paper, 19 by 24 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream, flat, very smooth and tough.
200 reams Manilla paper, 27 by 37 inches, weighing 41 pounds per ream, flat, very smooth and tough.
[illegible] white thick adhesive envelopes, [illegible] inches.
[illegible] white thick adhesive envelopes, [illegible] inches.
[illegible] white thick adhesive envelopes, [illegible] inches.
[illegible] white thick adhesive envelopes, [illegible] inches.
[illegible]
[illegible] buff adhesive envelopes, [illegible] by [illegible] inches.
[illegible] envelopes.
[illegible] steel pens, various kinds.
[illegible] holders.
[illegible] various kinds.
[illegible] black ink, quarts, pints, and half pints.
[illegible] quarts and pints.
[illegible] long and short.
[illegible] pencils, various kinds.
[illegible] pencils, Faber's octagon and round, No. 2.
[illegible] blue pencils.
[illegible] various kinds.
[illegible] folders, various sizes.
[illegible] small sizes.
[illegible] cards.
[illegible] sealing wax.
[illegible] various kinds.
[illegible] various kinds.
[illegible]
25 dozen pocket-knives, two, three, four, and six blades, stag, pearl, shell, and ivory handles.
1 dozen 9-inch shears.
5 pounds erasing rubber.
5 gross rubber bands and rings.
500 skins parchment, 16 by 22 inches.
2 dozen sponge cups.
1 dozen [illegible]

In the supply of goods, contractors will be rigidly required to furnish articles fully equal to sample.

Proposals must be accompanied by the names of the sureties intended to be offered.

As required by law, preference will be given to the productions of American industry, if equally cheap and of as good quality; and all persons making proposals to supply any class of articles will state whether the same are the manufacture of the United States.

The articles are to be delivered, free of any charge for carriage, at the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives on or before the [illegible] day of November, 1864.

Each proposal to be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery for the House of Representatives of the United States," and addressed to the undersigned.

Sufficient specimens of each class of articles proposed for must accompany the proposal, marked with the name of the bidder.

The person offering to furnish any class of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same on executing a bond, with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price, in case of failure, which bond must be filed in the office of the said Clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared.

EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives United States.
se10-[illegible]

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 142 N. FRONT Street, on MONDAY, September 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the steamer "Lilian," consisting of 432 bales of cotton; also, 62 bales of cotton, the cargo of vessel unknown.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1864. se12-10t

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT, F. B. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,
Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,
are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their Oil, in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other brand in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born lord to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing it as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to grease—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasure;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three*.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au5-3t

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN CURE EVER USED.
Yes, a positive cure for
GONORRHEA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.
Contains no mineral, no balsam, no Mercury.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours." Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.
NO EXPOSURE, NO TROUBLE, NO CHANGE WHATEVER.
Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been purged with Balsam Copaiva or Mercury, at once try the
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
Sent by mail in a plain envelope.
Price, male packages, $2. Females, $3.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!!
SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS,
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c., &c.
SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES
Is offered the public as a positive cure.
If SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES—the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed; it reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison, so that the cure is thorough and permanent. Take then of this purifying remedy and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that for which you may repent in after years.

DO NOT DESPAIR!
Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury.

FEMALES! FEMALES!
In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES are most happily adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Leucorrhoea, in Bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.
Sent by express. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
is, in cases of Syphilis, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.
The efficacy of these remedies is alike acknowledged by physicians and patients. They are used in the United States Hospitals, thus restoring health to many of our brave soldiers.
From the Baltimore "Sun":—
WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES.
"Post Hospital, Fort [illegible], Baltimore, Md., February 28, 1864.
"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used 'The Samaritan Remedies' for Venereal Disease in its most customary forms, that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and propriety, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and as far as my use of them extends, I recommend them strongly.
"ALFRED C. BOWERS,
"Assistant Surgeon 5th New York Vols."
Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.
Sold by
S. C. UPHAM,
No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street.
DESMOND & CO.,
9-20-tuths 6t No. 915 RACE Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a
AGENT FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Rooms, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Lean Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY
CALL.
All business confidential. au19-3m

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 708 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au5-3m

BURNS' COTTAGE.—This very popular, cozy, and well-known place of welcome visitation, at the S. E. corner of SIXTH and MINOR Streets, is doing a most thriving business, under the auspices and immediate superintendence of
ADMIRAL JAMES NELSON,
PROPRIETOR.
The Admiral spares neither time, money, nor attention to supply his patrons with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and superior Scotch and Old Stock Ale on draught, which cannot be equalled in Philadelphia.
Let every man who loves his country and is fond of a good drink, give the Admiral a call. au29-3m

FLOURISHING HOTELS.—AMONGST THE public houses in and around Philadelphia, there are none to surpass the new "IONIC," in SEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT, or the old and well known "ROUNDS" Hotel, at the corner of NICETOWN Lane and TOWNSHIP LINE Road. Mr. GEORGE W. KOHL is Proprietor of both; which is considered a sufficient guarantee for their entire success. The very best of everything eatable and drinkable will be found at each place, and, notwithstanding the times are out of joint, the terms will be quite low. A splendid Lunch every day, from 11 to 12 o'clock. au30-1m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS, S. E. CORNER THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,
UNDER UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
PENISTAN'S OLD STAND.
THE COOLEST AND BEST ALES IN THE CITY.
OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES,
CALIFORNIA AND CATAWBA WINES
AND BRANDIES, ENGLISH, IRISH,
SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN ALES
AND BROWN STOUT.
This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted, with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. au22-1m

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
ja11-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
The only [illegible] remedy for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, &c. Cures in all cases in from two to six days.
Price $2—Male or Female—sent by mail.
DYOTT & CO., Sole Agents.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR SECRET DISEASES.
Seminal weakness, Gonorrhea, Gleet, &c.
Each box contains 30 Pills, and will cure in from two to six days. Price $2.
It is also certain to restore tone and power to those who are debilitated by excess or any other cause, and will restore all the vigor of youth, when the Pills are used without the injection. In these cases, one Pill three times a day.
(Sent by mail.)
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
Box 2056 Post Office.
Box 2056 Post Office.
Box 2056 Post Office.
Box 2056 Post Office.
Box 2056 Post Office.
Sole Agents. DYOTT & CO.,
Sole Agents. DYOTT & CO.,
Sole Agents. DYOTT & CO.,
Sole Agents. DYOTT & CO.,
Sole Agents. DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.
Be sure and ask for
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
A certain cure for all forms of Venereal Diseases. Used in the European Hospitals, and the armies throughout Europe and America.
This preparation is a sure eradicator of this form of disease, and strengthens the constitution generally. It will cure all Sores, Spots, Pimples, Tetters, or any eruptions [illegible]
Price $1 per bottle.
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
Sole Agents. DYOTT & CO.,
Sole Agents. DYOTT & CO.,
Sole Agents. DYOTT & CO.,
Sole Agents. DYOTT & CO.,
Sole Agents. DYOTT & CO.,
Sole Agents. DYOTT & CO.,
Sole Agents. No. 232 N. SECOND Street.
Sent to any address. au30-tuth 3m

## RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT, &c.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, September 19, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the NEW DEPOT, THIRD Street, above Thompson, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, [illegible]

At 8·30 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 10 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 2·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

At 3·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for [illegible]

[illegible]

At 4·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 5·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

Through Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA

Leave Bethlehem at [illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M.

Leave Doylestown at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

Leave Lansdale at [illegible] A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

ON SUNDAYS

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at [illegible] A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

[illegible] Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 115 S. THIRD Street.

9-19 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1864. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 1864.

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium (195 miles), on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles), on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mail Train [illegible] A. M.

Express Train leaves [illegible] P. M.

Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Trains both ways.

For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents:—

S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner SIXTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

J. W. Reynolds, Erie.

J. M. Drill, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH D. POTTS,
ja1-tf General Manager, Williamsport.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor. The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—

CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, September 24.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 1.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, October 8.

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

[illegible]

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston.

[illegible]

Freight taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.

For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations), apply to

HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M. and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

## RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.

The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

Will leave as follows, viz.:—

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation [illegible]

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express [illegible]

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express [illegible]

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) [illegible]

[illegible]

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 3·30 P. M.

For Lambertville and intermediate stations, at 5 P. M.

For Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown, at 6 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M.

For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at [illegible]

[illegible]

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

[illegible]

Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALNUT Street.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

August 8, 1864.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE

From foot of Courtlandt street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden. At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night), via Jersey City and Kensington.

From foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1 North River, at 1 P. M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted), at 2 o'clock P. M.

Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at [illegible]

Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.

[illegible]

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
ja1-tf Pier No. 1 North River, New York.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES' NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, [illegible]

[illegible]

ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

[illegible]

WM. A. GATZMER, ja5-tf Agent.

1864. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1864.

THE GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST.

Equipments and facilities for the safe, speedy, and comfortable transportation of passengers, unsurpassed by any route in the country.

Trains leave the Depot at ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets as follows:—

Mail Train [illegible]
Fast Line [illegible]
Through Express [illegible]
Parkesburg Train, No. 1 [illegible]
Parkesburg Train, No. 2 [illegible]
Harrisburg Accommodation [illegible]
Lancaster Train [illegible]
Paoli Accommodation (leaves West Philadelphia) [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

[illegible]

INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD.

[illegible]

EBENSBURG AND CRESSON BRANCH RAILROAD.

[illegible]

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH ROAD.

[illegible]

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD BRANCH RAILROAD.

[illegible]

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

[illegible]

NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROADS.

[illegible]

FOR YORK, HANOVER, AND GETTYSBURG.

[illegible]

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

WAYNESBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.

[illegible]

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

[illegible]

COUPON TICKETS.

[illegible]

SCHOOL TICKETS.

[illegible]

WESTERN EMIGRATION.

[illegible]

MANN'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS.

[illegible]

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
ENOCH LEWIS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.